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For Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
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Superior to any other for body and covering power.
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LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,781—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1896.

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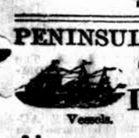

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
P.M. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
P.I. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th "
P.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
P.I. CARTHAGE	5283	M. De Horne	17th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
P.I. INDIA	5000	R. F. Briscoe	31st "

The Steamers marked P. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Sutlej" is marked P.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.
The Steamer marked thus * proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th August, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich.	4,194	750	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 326	Rs. 160

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Tostanoski	4,469	350	7th Sept.
MEDUSA	G. Waltenshine	2,708	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fullner	4,235	350	7th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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By other Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellan	4,351	350	21st Sept., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Scarpa House, 53, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 21, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
SALAZIE	4255	Paul	5th Sept. 1896.
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st "
OCEANIEN	4253	Schmitz	28th Nov. "
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELBOURNE	Rogliano	4,080	24th Sept.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipp at Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Rtienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 5th September.
N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.
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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
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DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
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BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Corner.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th Sept., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST, PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandavi, in the foregoing or any order Weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on or about the 3rd Sept., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 3rd Sept., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, about the 5th Sept., calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,662 tons, on or about 3rd Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 29th August, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	7th September.

taking Cargo and Passengers for TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.
This Line also issue first, second, third class and deck through tickets to—
EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON
In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 17th August, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
London Agents.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

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FOR SALE.
AN HOTEL BUSINESS for SALE in a rapidly increasing Hill Station in Southern India or would be let on lease.
Apply "X. Y."
Care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
A FEW CANVASSERS, in the Town of Bombay. Commission, 5 per cent. For other particulars, apply to the Undersigned.
A. GOPALACHARLU, Secretary.
Srinivasa Mandiram and Charities, Bangalore.
27th July, 1896.

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Applications, which will be received up to 15th October, 1896, must be addressed to the
HONORARY SECRETARY,
D. J. Sind College Board, Karachi.

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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable House, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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TENNIS,
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There is an infinite beauty of style; there are passages of rare spiritual beauty, and of a sad and fine irony; there is colour, quaintness, charm. The hand is the hand of a master.—*Daily Chronicle.*
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Their Special Old Highland & Extra Special Old Highland stand absolutely unrivalled.
Retail Agent: D. BARIA, Crawford Market.
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CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
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ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	"
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	"
MARGAUX		1884 Vintage.

Specially recommended.
The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.
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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 4 75 per year.
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GOLD AND SILVER.
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18-Carat Gold heavy Crystal face Case	Rs. 550
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Sterling Silver Crystal face Case	" 225
Sterling Silver Hunting Case	" 240
Sterling Silver Half-hunting Case	" 250

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PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS.

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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
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A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!
Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.
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GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA & SIMLA,
HAVING Closed their BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT in Bombay, are prepared to receive and execute all orders as heretofore at their
HEAD OFFICES, CALCUTTA.
Catalogues and Monthly Trade Circulars will be posted to all who desire to have them, and all orders will receive prompt and careful attention. VISITORS TO CALCUTTA are cordially invited to inspect their large show rooms and Manufactory at 8, Old Court House Street, established in 1808.
HAMILTON & CO.,
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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
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SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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AT THE
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION,
ESPLANADE,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS,
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 2ND SEPT.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1. Pianoforte Duet .....Cortege by Moszkowski .....Mr. and Miss Von Hirsch.
2. Song .....My Pretty Jane, by Sir H. R. Bishop ..Mr. Daly.
3. Song .....Kathleen Mavourneen, by Crouch ....Mrs Stanley-Smith.
4. Recitation..A Tale of the Dover Express.....Mr. Acworth.
5. Song .....The Gleaner's Slumber Song, by Walthew .....Mrs. Squire.
6. Song .....The Last Watch, by Pinsuti .....Capt. Macgregor.
7. Vocal Duet. Home to Our Mountains from Trovatore, by Verdi.....Mrs. Stanley-Smith. Mr. McCausland.

PART II.

1. Pianoforte Duet .....Euryanthe by Weber..Mr. and Miss Von Hirsch.
2. Song .....The Green Isle of Erin .....Mr. McCausland.
3. Song .....Golden Harvest, by Moir .....Mrs. Block.
4. Recitation.....Mr. Acworth.
5. Song .....Unless, by Caracci lo .....Mrs. Squire.
6. Song .....An Evening Song, by Blumenthal.....Capt. Macgregor.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TO COMMENCE AT 9-30 P.M.
TICKETS—To be had of the HEAD MISTRESS.
Also at the Door.
PRICES Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
BOMBAY JAPAN LINE.

THE S. S. "OSBORNE," Captain Rettie, 2,133 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN, on or about the 12th Sept.

For freight and passage apply to
TATA AND SONS!
Agents.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 31st August, 1896.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Steamer "VINCENZO FLORIO," Captain M. PAOLO, are informed of her arrival from GENOA on the 31st instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCKS, and all Claims for short Delivery, &c., must be sent in before the Departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO,
T. MASSARI.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 31st Aug., 1896.

SELANGORE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

A COPPERSMITH is required in the Locomotive Shops of the Selangore Government Railway; wages at the rate of $1·33 per day. Candidates must be able to braze Copper Pipes' Flanges, &c. Applications stating age, nationality and qualifications (accompanied by recent testimonials), must be addressed to the GOVERNMENT SECRETARY, Straits Settlements.

NOTICE.

THE AUCTION SALE of CONTRACT for the supply of 2,96,000 Maunds of BOMBAY SALT required for the use of the Travancore Government for M. E. 1072, will take place at the Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, at 1 P.M., on the 15th September, 1896.

For further information refer to hand-bills which can be had on application to the Commercial Agent, Alleppy, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras, or Messrs. Wallibhoy Kaderbhoy and Co., Bombay.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.
Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 26th July, 1896.

"AULD SCOTTIE" WHISKY.

AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.

Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will find in

"AULD SCOTTIE"

WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicinal purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.

This Whisky was the only braud placed on the table at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta and the Verdict was one of Unanimous approval.

THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 9 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of

7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain, and other Sweepings, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p.m., at the abovementioned place :—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste-paper, etc., etc. Also on account of whomsoever it may concern—One waggon steam coals Dhuboi to Wari Bunder, Invoice No. 1 of 1-9-93, consigned to Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 1st September, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF TRUSSES, SCANTLINGS, TILES, &c.

Under instructions from Major S. A. E. Hickson, R. E. Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, M. W. D., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st instant, at 2-30 p.m., at H.M.S. Dockyard, Fort, consisting of teak trusses, posts, scantlings, rafters, planks, gates, battens, tiles, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 1st September, 1896.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY RICH AND VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms as follows :—

On account of the concerned—

A rare collection of very rich and valuable fine art, oil-paintings in magnificent gold frames, consisting of landscape scenories, historical subjects. The above paintings were exhibited in the Deansgate Art Galleries, Manchester Spring Exhibition.

Now on view.

N B—Gentlemen who wish to decorate their drawing-rooms are requested not to lose this opportunity.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st September, 1896.

KOP'S BEER
(NON-ALCOHOLIC.)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 1st September, 1896, at 5-30 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Firms of Mr. HAYIM SALIM, in BOMBAY, and Mr. SALIM HABIB, in PARIS, who have been carrying on Business as Jewellers in Partnership, will from THIS DAY, carry the same in Bombay and Paris, as heretofore under the name and style of Messrs. SALIM and HABIB.

HAYIM SALIM.
1st August, 1896.

MADRAS RACES.

3RD, 6TH, 8TH AND 10TH OCTOBER, 1896.

OWNERS are reminded that the FINAL ENTRIES for the October Meeting CLOSE on TUESDAY, the 15th September, 1896.

For programme see Racing Calendar of May 28th No. 23, and "Asian" of May 22nd No. 607. Special attention is drawn to No. II General Conditions.

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary, Madras Races.

NOTICE TO MASTER CONTRACTORS.

THE CORPORATION of Calcutta desire to receive Tenders for the construction of a portion of their DRAINAGE EXTENSION WORKS to be submitted not later than the 15th September next. The work is chiefly earth-work, rick-work in the construction of sundry buildings in circular brick sewer, the construction of branch pipe-sewers, the supply of pipes for the unfiltered water-supply and enlargement of accommodation bridge, together with about 6 miles of 2 feet guaged railway and rolling stock.

The work is divided into six contracts, of which tenders are required for three at present.

	Approximate cost.
CONTRACT No. I.	
Unfiltered water-supply to the suburbs chiefly for the supply of fitting and cast-iron pipes laid in place	Rs. 7,00,000
CONTRACT No. II.	
Sewage outfall for city and suburbs chiefly bridges, earth-work, buildings for engine-houses and establishment and three sluices	15,00,000
CONTRACT No. IV.	
Sewer and branch sewers south of Tolly's Nullah	4,50,000
Total Rs.....	26,50,000

Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained from the Secretary of the Corporation on payment of Rs. 25 for each set of tenders.

A security deposit with the tenders will be required of Rs. 10,000 in the case of contract Nos. I and IV., and Rs. 25,000 in the case of contract No. II.

For further information apply to the Chief Engineer to the Corporation, Calcutta.

W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary to the Corporation.
11th August, 1896

POONA HORSE SHOW.
FOR FANCY CLASSES.
WILL BE HELD
ON MONDAY, 28TH, AND WEDNESDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1896,
AT WANOWRIE.
UNDER the Patronage of
H. E. LORD SANDHURST, G. C. I. E.,
AND
LIEUT.-GENERAL J. DUNCAN,
COMMANDING THE FORCES.

Prospectus and Form for Entry can be had on application to the Honorary Secretary.

Entrance Fees should in all cases accompany Entries.

Entries at Rs. 3 each, close Monday, 21st September.

Second Entries at Rs. 4 each, will be received up to noon, on Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

Intending competitors in the Jumping Classes may practice their horses over the Show fences, up to the day before the Show.

Numbers will be provided, and must be worn on the left arm by all competitors.

Subscribers of Rs. 10 and upwards are entitled to a Family ticket for the Show.

Free Tickets to Exhibitors.

VISITORS' TICKETS.

For Family .....Rs. 4
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General Sir O. Newmarch.
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Field Marshal Sir Lintorn Simmons.
Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart.
General R. Strachey.
General Sir A. Taylor.
Mr. Meredith Townsend.
Mr. W. C. Unwin.
General Sir George White.
General Sir E. Williams.

MEMORIAL
TO THE LATE
SIR GEORGE CHESNEY, K.C.B., R.E., M.P.

A MEETING was held on the 24th April, at the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, of some of the friends of the late Sir George Chesney, to consider the question of the commemoration of his distinguished services as Soldier, Administrator, Statesman, and Author. General Sir Henry Norman presided, and was supported by Field Marshals Sir Lintorn Simmons and Sir Donald Stewart, and other friends of Sir George Chesney. To carry out the object of the Meeting, a General Committee was formed, which included the gentlemen than present, and in addition, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Field Marshal Lord Roberts, General Sir George White, Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir H. S. King, Sir W. W. Hunter, Mr. Meredith Townsend, General Richard Strachey, Mr. William Blackwood, and others.

The form the Memorial should take was left for the future consideration of the Committee, as it would depend on the amount subscribed, but the suggestions tended towards a bust of Sir George for the India Office, and a medal for valuable contributions to Military Literature. It was resolved to limit each subscription to a maximum of three guineas.

Subscriptions will be received by Lieut.-General McLeod Innes, 9, Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, London, W.

COMMITTEE FOR INDIA:

His Excy. General Sir George White, V.C., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
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Colonel T. Deane.

Honorary Secretary:
Colonel T. DEANE,
Simla.

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By order of the Committee,
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Simla, 18th July, 1896.

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BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCIES:—MURREE, (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,387 9 0
Reserves and Rest	„	11,16,292 9 8
Deposits	„	1,04,08,910 7 10
Bills and Acceptances	„	5,31,338 1 5
Sundries	„	1,03,026 15 2
Total.....	Rs.	1,46,65,948 12 11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,84,516 2 4
Loans, Bills and Advances	„	1,18,65,965 11 6
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	4,30,672 14 4
Properties and Dead Stock	„	2,32,026 2 7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	„	322,304 13 3
Total.....	Rs.	1,46,65,948 12 11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.
BY JOHN O'NEILL.
IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.

The Two Volumes form an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

Volume II. with the Index, will be sold to registered Subscribers at 18 shillings net each with order.

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THE STONE.

9. Natural Magnets; Meteorites and Beth-Els.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 5-14m., 4-14s. Low water, 11-30m., 11-27s.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club, half-yearly general meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Organ Recital, St. Thomas' Cathedral, 6 p.m.
Evening party in honour of Mr. Abdeally M. Kazlji, barrister-at-law, Mozafferabad, Grant Road.

PATSEK'S DOCK.—The steamer Okhla entered, and the steamer Thorndale left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Mirzapore entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Vincenzo Florio yesterday; the steamer Imperator left it on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 4-30 p.m., punctually.

Y. M. C. A., GRANT ROAD BRANCH.—The Rev. M. B. Fuller will give a Gospel Address at the rooms, at half-past 8 o'clock, to-night.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Malacca, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1-30 p.m., to-morrow (Wednesday).—Mails for China, per s. s. Pekin, will also be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-morrow.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A CART DRIVER.—Abba Rakmaji, a Hindu cart driver, aged forty-five years, residing at De Lisle Road, was, on Sunday afternoon, unloading a large stone from his cart at the Wadia Mill, Sewree. Suddenly the cart was sprung up by the weight of the stone, which fell on to the man's right leg, causing a fracture of the thigh. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained for treatment.

THEFT OF A PATENT WELSBACH MANTLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Ragoo Sakmah, a lamp-lighter, employed in the Erskine Market, was brought up on a charge of stealing a mantle, belonging to Mr. A. Mahler. The mantle was sold to a Parsee liquor shop-keeper at Duncan Road. After recording evidence, his Worship convicted and sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL FROM A COCOANUT TREE.—Hawa Bendoo, a Hindu toddy drawer, aged thirty years, residing in an oart at Old Purbadavie Road, climbed up a cocoanut tree in the same compound, on Sunday morning, and after tapping the tree, was descending it, when he accidentally lost his hold and fell on to the ground. He was picked up unconscious and conveyed to his house, where he died in a few hours. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, regarding the death of the deceased, when the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON A SAVINGS BANK.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent McDermott charged Shivram Antaji, a Hindu, aged eighteen years, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with criminally trespassing, with intent to cheat, into the premises of the Girgaum Post Office. The accused is alleged to have forged the signature of a policeman, named Gopal Narayen, who had, in February last, Rs. 409-14-9, deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank at Girgaum, and the accused, it is said, by forging the signature of the sepoy, withdrew Rs. 289 on two different occasions. The case was remanded in order to enable the police to make further inquiries into the matter.

A HINDU PILGRIM ROBBED AT A DHARMSALLA.—A report of theft of a bundle, containing ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 400, was made to the police, on Sunday afternoon, by Bhugwandi, a woman, resident of Rai Bareilly, who arrived in Bombay three days ago, in company of four other female relatives, on their way, on a pilgrimage to Dwarka, and who is at present staying at the Madhow Baugh dharmsalla, Cowasji Patel Tank Road. About noon, on Sunday, the complainant found her bundle, from amongst her relatives' bundles, missing, and failing to get any trace of it, reported its theft to the police. Every enquiry was made by the police, but no trace of the missing bundle could be obtained. There have been about two hundred other persons putting up in the same dharmsalla. The complainant leaves Bombay for Dwarka to-day.

FATAL CONSEQUENCE OF EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Erskine Road, Null Bazaar, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of a Parsee, named Dorabjee Jamasjee Dawalla, aged thirty-five years, residing at that locality. The deceased was an inveterate drunkard, and had been complaining of pain in his chest for the last two months and a-half. About 7 o'clock, on Sunday morning, Dorabjee visited a friend, named Maneckji Cursetji, at his house, at 14th Street, Kamatipoora, and remained with him till about 2-30 p.m., when he left. About an hour afterwards Dorabji again returned to the friend's house. This time he was under the influence of liquor, and complained of severe pain in his chest. The friend fomented him, but with no result. Shortly afterwards deceased went into the water closet, where he became giddy and fell. Maneckji put deceased on bed and sent for a doctor, but before the latter could arrive, deceased died. The police were informed and the body of the deceased was conveyed to his house in Erskine Road, by order of the coroner. A verdict of death from excessive drinking was returned by the jury.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Kala Chowkie, on the death of Baji Jhumbhoo, a mill-labourer, aged seventy years, residing with his wife in that locality. For the last twelve months deceased had been suffering from fever and cough, and during the last three months he had become thin and emaciated. He tried both medicine and household remedies, but with no better result. He often said that he was tired of life, and would some day or another kill himself. On Sunday evening, about 8 o'clock, Baji took his food as usual, and about an hour afterwards retired to bed. About 5 o'clock the following morning his wife got up and missed him from his bed. Finding the door of the room open, she became suspicious, and began to make a search for him, when she noticed his dhotur lying on the parapet wall of the well in front of the house. She looked into the well, and saw the body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water face downwards. The woman raised an alarm, and on the police being informed, Inspector Okeeffe arrived, and had the body removed. There were no external marks of violence. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY A GOVERNMENT PENSIONER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Kaneesing Purdeesee, a pensioned trooper in the Governor's Bodyguard, at present employed as a Jemadar watchman in the G. I. P. Railway workshop, Parel, appeared before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons, taken out against him by Amrath Ramsing, charging him with cheating in respect of Rs. 15 in cash. Mr. Dalvie, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, defended. Complainant stated that, on the 3rd May last, the accused took from him Rs. 15 in cash, promising to get him a job in return, but accused had not done so and refused to return the money, although complainant made a demand for it on several occasions. Ultimately complainant sent a petition to Mr. Johnson, a foreman in the G. I. P. Railway workshops, who, together with Mr. Trevetick, investigated the matter, and referred complainant to the magistrate. After the case for the prosecution was closed, Mr. Sealy called Mr. Johnson and Mr. Trevetick as witnesses for the defence. His worship, in disposing of the case, remarked that the evidence of Mr. Johnson and Mr. Trevetick proved conclusively that the charge was false. In the petition forwarded to the Railway officials, the complainant admitted that the accused did try to get him a job, and therefore there could be no cheating. The accused was accordingly acquitted.

FATAL RESULT OF BEING RUN OVER BY A RAILWAY ENGINE.—About half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th June last police ramosee No. 757, named Ramchunder Govind, doing duty on the Port Trust Reclamation, off the Frere Road, saw a Native Christian, whose name he subsequently ascertained to be Rozario Soares, lying outside the railway line of the Bulk Oil Installation Company, on the Port Trust Reclamation off the Frere Road, outside the Victoria Dock. There was a large crowd of people round the man, who was lying unconscious with both his legs fractured and copious blood issuing from them. The ramosee went up to him, and asked him how he had been injured, but the man was unable to answer his questions. The ramosee put him in a victoria, and conveyed him to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was admitted. The ramsee then returned to the Victoria Dock, and on an inquiry ascertained that Soares was a mendicant, aged about forty years, and that he had no friends or relatives in Bombay, and that, shortly before he was found lying outside the railway line, an engine had come out of the Victoria Dock and gone to the Bulk Oil Installation Company's premises. The ramosee reported these circumstances to Constable Wilkins, of the Bombay Police, and Mr. Watkins, of the Port Trust. After admission into the hospital both the injured legs were amputated. After Soares recovered from the operation, he appeared to be much relieved, and the wounds having healed, he stated to the House Surgeon that, as he was lying asleep alongside the railway line on the Port Trust Reclamation, a train came along the line and passed over his legs. He had been progressing favourably in the hospital until the 30th July last, when he was attacked with dysentery, which continued until his death, which took place on Sunday. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of the deceased, Soares Rozario, when the ramosee, in his evidence, stated, in addition to the above facts, that whenever an engine crosses the Frere Road, a man walks in front of the engine with a bell, which he rings to warn persons from the line, which is not fenced in. The bell man continues walking in front of the engine and ringing his bell until the engine stops. The House Surgeon of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital was of opinion that the death of the deceased was due to dysentery, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ISLAM OF BOMBAY.

THE twenty-first annual general meeting of the members of the Anjuman-e-Islam of Bombay was held, on Saturday last, in the hall of the Anjuman Madressa, the Hon. Mr. Justice Badroodin Tyabji, the president of the Anjuman, presiding. Among the other gentlemen present were: Mr. Karimbhoy Ebrahim, Nawab Mohshin-ul-Mulk, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Mr. Mahomed Hoossein Hakim, and Mr. Nazmudin Tyabji. The proceedings were conducted in the Urdu language, Mr. Talib Alli Nazem, assistant secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, and then read the report and the audited accounts for the Hijri year 1313:—The report shewed that there were 113 members, out of whom 5 were honorary. The managing committee consisted of 25 gentlemen. Two extraordinary meetings, five monthly meetings, and 18 committee meetings had been held. The Anjuman's income during the year amounted to Rs. 1,252-7-2, of which Rs. 1,008 were received on account of subscription, and the remainder, Rs. 184-7-2, as interest on securities. The expenditure was Rs. 342-14-1 over and above the income, but the excess was covered by an appropriation from the "Russool Mal Account." There were 707 boys in the Madressa under the control of the Anjuman, of whom 153 were in the Koran Department, in which teaching was imparted free of charge; 554 boys paid school fees; 258 boys, namely, about 47 per cent., were taught free. The total income of the Madressa was Rs. 15,792 during the official year, and the expenditure Rs. 15,537-3-5, which enabled the Anjuman to effect a saving of Rs. 254-14-7.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Badroodin Tyabji, in moving the adoption of the report, said that it appeared from the report that the principal work done by the Anjuman was that of presenting addresses and giving entertainments, and he thought it would be best to check an undue tendency in that direction. According to the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Kirkham, a Madressa Committee was formed, and it had been doing really useful work. Bombay was a very busy place, its residents had many affairs to look after, and the gentlemen of the Madressa Committee taking up the management did not show that the other members were less responsible, but, on the contrary, they were equally responsible with the Madressa Committee. He urged the other members to devote as much time as they could spare to promoting its interests, and the report was then put to the vote and adopted.

Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, in proposing the election of president for the current year, remarked that he could not see anyone amongst the members more suitable and more worthy for the post than Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyabji, who had all along been the president, and who was intimately acquainted with the affairs of the society. It was owing to his efforts that they were enjoying the use of the splendid building they were then in. He was surprised to know why this trouble of electing him very year was undertaken, and why he had not been appointed life president. Perhaps, it was owing to the rules of the Anjuman, of which he (the speaker) knew little.

Mr. Haji Abdul Sattar seconded the proposition, and it was carried unanimously.

Propositions were passed appointing Mr. Karimbhoy Ebrahim, vice-president, Mr. Budroodin Tyabji and Karrimbhoy Ebrahim as treasurers, and the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Dharamsi and Fatehally Sheik Ahmed as honorary secretaries of the Anjuman.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

SUIT ON PROMISSORY NOTES DISMISSED.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. MAHOMED HUSEIN HAKIM, Fifth Judge.)

BHANJI LALJI AND OTHERS VS. LUXIMON GUNGARAM.

Mr. M. D. KANGA, vakil, appeared for the plaintiffs, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Babu Ramchunder. Plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 200-15-6 for principal and interest due on two promissory notes, alleged to have been passed by defendant in favour of plaintiffs on the 8th August 1895 for moneys lent and advanced to him. The pleader, on behalf of the defendant, admitted that there had been dealings between the parties, but not on promissory notes—they were hand loans, which had been paid off a long time back. At all events, for the last eighteen months there had been neither monetary nor grain dealings between the parties. About four months ago the plaintiffs required the defendant to resume dealings with them, but he declined to have any more dealings or transactions, as the rate of interest charged by the plaintiffs was exhorbitant. He could obtain loans from the other bankers at easy rate of interest.

From the evidence adduced at the hearing of the case, it appears that the two notes sued on were not for cash advance, but for balance of account due in respect of former dealings. The writer of the note was called, but his evidence did not corroborate the first plaintiff in the statement as to the advance of Rs. 200 made on the occasion, and differed from the plaintiff in various other particulars. The account books, produced in court at the hearing, were found not to have been properly kept, and did not support the plaintiffs' story.

His Honour dismissed the suit with costs.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 19th and 20th competitions of the above club were held at Santa Cruz, on Saturday last, when two members turned out, and had a shoot at two ranges, viz., 200 and 300 yards. At the former range some very good scores were made, particularly those of Lieut. Sharp and Sergt. Quinton, who each made 24 out of a possible 28, standing position—which during a monsoon breeze may be considered an improvement. The shooting at 300 yards was not up to usual form, except in the case of Vol. F. Hainsworth, who made 23. The changeable light seemed to upset every marksman, and in many cases completely mastered them. The first spoons were won by Sergt. Quinton and Vol. F. Hainsworth, whilst the second spoons were both won by Vol. C. Gibbons.

19TH COMPETITION.

	Score 200 yds.
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	24b
Sergt W Quinton, Ord Dept.	24b
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I R Vols	21c
Col-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	21c
Vol C Gibbons, Bo Vol Rifles	19d
Col-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R Vols	18
Sergt G Gabbett, Ord Dept	17
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Corpl F Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Corpl W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Mr E Good, Bo Rifle Club	12
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	11

(a) handicapped 6 points; (b) handicapped 2 points winner of 1st spoon; (c) handicapped 4 points; (d) winner of 2nd spoon.

20TH COMPETITION.

	Score 300 yds.
Corpl F Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	23a
Col-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R Vols	21b
Vol C Gibbons, Bo Vol Rifles	19c
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	19b
Corpl W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	19d
Col-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	18c
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I R Vols	18c
Sergt W Quinton, Ord Dept	18c
Sergt G Gabbett, Ord Dept	17
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Mr E Good, Bo Rifle Club	15
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	15

(a) handicapped 4 points winner of 1st spoon; (b) handicapped 6 points; (c) handicapped 2 points winner of 2nd spoon; (d) handicapped 2 points; (e) handicapped 4 points.

THE RUBATTINO STEAMER.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Vincenzo Florio, Captain Montano Paolo, which arrived here, yesterday:—From Genoa—Captain W. Crowder, Mr. N. N. Saher, Mr. C. Lockwood, Mr. Himcelf, Mr. Stiller, Mrs. Stiller, Mr. A. Wernigg, Mr. Coobran Paren, Mr. R. Dill, Mr. V. Geran, and Mr. H. Hiller. From Suez—Eleven deck passengers.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT J. DALBY, 61st Field Battery, has been appointed to "K" Battery R. H. A.

LIEUTENANT J. F. CARMICHAEL, R. E., has been transferred from Fort Willam to the Lucknow Division, Military Works.

CAPTAIN R. F. ALLEN, R. E., on transfer from the headquarters of the Director-General of Military Works, has been posted to Fort William.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the cuain oftting; teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces nature quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." Is best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d per bottle.

CHARITY AND ITS KINDRED.

LECTURE BY DR. WATERS.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

LI HUNG CHANG AND CHINESE GORDON.

SURGEON LIEUT.-COLONEL WATERS, continuing his address at the Wilson College on the above subject, on Saturday last, said:—A very pleasant episode in the present visit to England of the venerable Chinese statesman, Li Hung Chang, was his decoration with wreaths of the statue of his friend, General Gordon, on the anniversary of that singularly self-denying unselfish Christian hero's birthday. This showed that the Chinaman not only cherished a lively sense of his Scotch friend's excellent qualities of head and heart, but also a loving remembrance of details of his life, and that the exercise of this aspect of charity is not confined to the votaries of one religion. It further shows that the Oriental statesman acknowledged the principle that thankfulness is not merely co-extensive with the duration of indebtedness, but that the repayment of the obligation is but the end of the business transaction, and the beginning of genuine gratitude. Though charity in its extended interpretation undoubtedly implies catholicity of virtue, yet the restricted meaning of the word for which it mainly serves in conventional usage, seems to have been pretty much left-out of account by the great Apostle. Beyond what may be inferred from the dictum that "charity suffereth long and is kind," we see nothing to inculcate gifts in currency or its equivalent in food, clothing or other shape to those less fortunate than ourselves. It is well known that the early Christians had no separate or individual property, each had his or her share of what was the communal possession; the members of the new faith in their several localities derived their needs from the aggregate store of their own local community. They thus stood in want of nothing that they severally could claim as their share of the common supply, and so there could not arise any question as to who should receive and who should bestow. Doubtless when any member of the community failed to contribute his quota to the common stock through sickness, old age or other disability, he all the same had his claim recognised to be maintained by the general resources of the sect. Charity then in its modern significance could to them have no means of operation. That this mode of existence was peculiar to the votaries of the new faith, we gather from several sources, but it may be enough to remember that among the earlier Hebrews no such social system prevailed, as is evidenced in more than one place in the Old Testament. On the contrary, we there find that the personal possessive was a clearly appreciated and well understood pronoun. This Socialism with a vengeance which the early Christians attempted to practise failed for many reasons, which it is not necessary here to review. Suffice it to say that they entertained an idea, which the most advanced philosophic exponents of socialistic doctrine of the present day would hold to be chimerical. St. Paul, however, saw the beginning, not the end, of this attempt to hold property in common; and it was natural under the social condition he contemplated, that in his definition of charity he should leave the eleemosynary element out of consideration.

ELEEMOSYNARY CHARITY.

But are we to infer from this that he omitted to include the giving of doles as a necessity of charity merely from the limitation of the circumstances which surrounded him? Surely not, for he must have perceived that there is deeply planted in every gentle human breast a strong and tender impulse which instigates the relief of suffering and want by other than eleemosynary means, and that to the noble-minded, even when in distress, there is a firmly rooted repugnance to the receipt of alms. There is, indeed, as we all know well, a reluctance on the part of the giver and the receiver, not from the absence, but the abundant presence in the mind of both of the finest strain of the qualities which go to form benevolence. Of this I can bear testimony from personal observation of a somewhat extended character. In the Madras famine of 1877 I served in a capacity which brought me face to face with the destitution of the people and the relief operations, and a feature of horrible time which printed itself deeply in my memory was the fact that, despite the close proximity of relief camps, it was found that hundreds of people were dying in the villages, and the reason of this was that many high caste persons sacrificed their very lives to their sentiments of self-respect—they could not survive the degradation of a dole, and accepted starvation in proud silence and solitude. I need hardly add that as soon as this sad but dignified state of things became known, the district officers showed themselves worthy of their high repute, by adopting gently appropriate measures. It is thus that relief camps gave early place to the establishment of relief works, such as railway embankments and roads. Charity in its liberal sense is distasteful to gentle and high minded people of every condition, and we may hence conclude that the circumstances which conduce to giving and receiving alms may be held as an indication that something has gone wrong. The workmen in Europe say give me work and pay me properly for it not charity, and the proud starving Indian says give me bread, but let me earn it. This brings us to the very gravamen of social mischief. The shrewd, the educated and the wealthy have for ages held labour in bondage, but it is some consolation to notice that the enhanced dignity of manual labour and the fuller recognition of its claims have been the most prominent features of the progress of the century now drawing to a close. We are still, however, only on the threshold of the mighty change which must inevitably take place if we are to do away with the social cancer that eats like an ulcer which if not healed must eventually engulf society. Manual labour is the source of all wealth, and considering the supereminence in the world's history of those who have been shepherds and cultivators, fishermen and carpenters, it is passing strange that it should now be held in discountenance. The East is to be congratulated on the comparative absence of that snobbery with which the West holds labour at a disadvantage. Here in India we have men occupying without any sense of degradation the so-called humble position of a cook, whose known genealogy reaches back much further than the lineage of the houses of Hapsburg or Savoy. You see in use in this monsoon weather thousands of strong serviceable umbrellas of European make, mostly English: you can get one in the bazaar for one rupee eight annas: this means that the materials of which they are made have been produced and put together at a phenomenally small expenditure on the labour involved. And this is merely one instance of the kind which anyone desirous of investigating the subject can multiply to an indefinite and painful extent. In like manner the agricultural peasantry in the United Kingdom have had to pay rent at a figure leaving no margin for fixture or old age; they then must subsist on charity, receiving a dole from the landlord or other person. There is in this form of charity a meanness amounting to turnitude. These unfortunate persons are but receiving back a small proportion of what should, in equity, never have been taken from them. Can we wonder that St. Paul never conceived charity in this respect? Does it not strike at the root of charity as he defined it? How is it possible for such unfortunate persons not to be envious? Or is it likely that bestowers of charity in this sense can refrain from a mistaken consciousness of magnanimity and being "puffed up" in consequence. It must surely have been in reference to this view of wealth that it was said it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven.

THE ACCUMULATION OF WEALTH.

Froude wrote some twenty years ago in his "Short Studies on great Subjects" that one hundred and forty millions sterling had been saved in the United Kingdom, in the year prior to that in which he spoke, and that this was ground for regret rather than gratification, as a nation's wealth did not consist in the annual saving of hundreds of millions, but in the number and bone and muscle of its people. I forgot what followed, but doubtless the historian had in view the fact that enormous saving represented what the thousands of H. M's subjects had bled out of the millions and that this was surely a national misfortune. Now-a-days the annual savings of the United Kingdom are probably double the amount mentioned by Froude and so the misfortune has increased. Less than a tithe of this sum annually conferred in enhanced wage and conceded in lower land rent, would in a very short space of time obliterate pauperism, and a great deal of "envy malice and all uncharitableness" would disappear along with it, and real genuine charity begin. The great and good Earl of Shaftsbury spent much of a noble life in well-meant effort for the amelioration of the condition of the poor of London. He time and again declared that of the four million inhabitants of the capital there was always one million more or less in a state of misery or want, and that if the three million well-to-do and affluent did not bestir themselves in behalf of the one million in distress, the latter would sooner or later assume an attitude meancing to the comfort and well being of the former. But the benevolent Lord Shaftsbury had his hands more than full in devising the immediate relief of destitution by the supply of food and clothing. His was entirely the exhibition of charity on the distasteful eleemosynary principle. But there can be no doubt that whilst the condition he dealt with exists the exhibition of qualities such as he displayed is imperative: the hungry must be fed and the naked must be clothed; mercy must take precedence of political economy; science must wait on necessity as any rate on the urgent needs of the moment. But before entering on the question of philanthrophy, let us discuss a little further the causes which provide a too abundant scope for its operation. Agriculture and general handicraft from over rent and under payment respectively are the main factors in causing poverty and destitution. Cheap food and clothing in presence of these facts, go no distance to speak of in remedying the evil. Mr. Rothschild, at the last conference on the currency question said that the conditions then existing—and which it was proposed to alter—had the effect among other things of lowering the price of food, and he was not sure that the cheapening of eatables was a misfortune. This aspect of the case may be and doubtless is right from the point of view of the millionaire, but we cannot but be well aware at this time of day, that it is not the view of the British and European workman.

DESIRED CHANGES IN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

The intelligent artizan says that he has no doubt at all that cheap food is a misfortune, it being in his experience associated with conditions which disturb industry and thus leads to loss of employment. Cheapness of labour and its concomitant cheapness of food then are conditions with which we must grapple if we are successfully and radically to deal with poverty and its degrading outcome pauperism. As regards agriculture I make bold to say that were England, Scotland and Ireland subjected to treatment in the land areas like Holland or Belgium we should have food for all the inhabitants of the United Kingdom home produced. But this would presuppose that the cultivator should work for himself and his family and not for a third party, such as a landlord. The first step then in philanthropy should be Imperial, and by all means let the landlords be dealt with for expropriation with no niggardly hand. Let us forget what their shortcomings may have been and act solely for a righteous end and not for vengeance for revenge has ever in history fettered the feet of reform; and thus too a spirit of mischief and interest has wrongfully come to be ascribed to all the votaries of progress. As for the ordinary labour of trade and manufacture, that must receive increased remuneration at the expense of those who have hitherto enjoyed large profits, and the simplest solution of this part of the problem would seem to be in co-operation: the work people sharing the profits. This scheme has indeed already passed the experimental stage, having been successfully adopted in several large concerns in England and in France. These reforms achieved there would soon be no scope for the operation of eleemosynary measures, whilst the field would still be clear for the exercise of those inestimable qualities embraced in the comprehensive definition of charity with which I began this discourse. We should then have increased self-respect and a truer appreciation of the virtues of family solidarity and interdependance. And we should then also find that a man would consider it a personal disgrace to have any near relative in receipt of parochial or other pauperising assistance. Continental workmen are showing themselves to be well-conversant with the evils of competition, and there would seem therefore to be every hope of the possibility of establishing a pan-European binding understanding that starvation wages must nowhere be accepted. Indeed, there are unmistakable signs that this is the trend of opinion among European mechanics and labourers. As to competition from outside the European pale, with the fruit of European labour, we need not be without the hope that ere long there will be such an economic adjustment as will usher in a resumption of that commercial equilibrium between the East and the West which subsisted up to about a quarter of a century ago, and which was characterised by the absence of advantage of Eastern over Western industry. All this is promised by the gradual evolution which is now going on, and which I doubt not sooner rather than later will achieve such an immense accession to the common weal, as could not be attained by the bloodiest revolution. We shall thus have reached the desired goal without any social convulsion or dynastic danger. On the contrary the change will be effected concurrently with the broadening and deepening of the foundations of the throne, and the increase if that were possible of the loyal devotion of the people to a Sovereign such as ours. The millionaire may cease to be, but that is nothing when the misery of the million goes along with him. The Queen cannot spare the loyal and loving devotion of the millions of her subjects, but she can well spare the millionaire who has become enriched at their expense and lends money to her possible enemies.

PROFESSIONAL MENDICANCY.

At all events there will be no place for the idler, and "laborare est orare" will be held as the grandest and noblest of mottoes. Here in Bombay we see nothing in the shape of starvation, and the warmth of the climate precludes all the misery from cold that is so common and sad a factor in the distress of East London. But we have a prevalence of professional mendicancy which amounts to a nuisance. This, however, is a matter which is well within the scope of the police to suppress, and occasionally examples are made in the shape of a short term of simple imprisonment as a deterrent. The phenomenal cheapness of labour and of food respectively encourage and render tolerable this prevalence of beggary. But this condition of things, by greatly aggravated by the bold and shameless importunity of the Bombay European and Eurasian loafer. The Bombay European vagrant is surely among the most unlovable creatures in God's Universe. He is a living demonstration of that death of self-respect which is the misbegotten outcome of centuries of misdirected philanthropy. There is an exception to every rule, and even among these European and Eurasian loafers there are now, in a very few whose best efforts to maintain themselves honestly and respectably have been doomed to failure: misfortune dogs overtakes and overwhelms them. But the great majority of them only live to spend the proceeds of shamelessly mendacious mendicancy in swinish dissipation. They have no notion of self-respect or responsibility: the Christian charity of the Government Workhouse ayoung man who refuses to seek or accept employment for fear that a portion of his earnings might be appropriated for the maintenance of his mother! The only way prudently to deal with the unfortunate men I now speak of is by organisation, and thus it is that the European and Eurasian Poor Fund does excellent work in the relief of the valid wants of the European and Eurasian poor. And likewise the clergy of every denomination dispense succour to the necessities which they have investigated and found to be real. The very bane of charity in Bombay is the indiscriminate giving of relief at the door by the public in general. This only balks the efforts of the clergy who endeavour to accompany the dole with some reformatory measure in the shape of employment. So far as I can make out the main support of European and Eurasian mendicancy comes from the business parts of Bombay; the experienced and enterprising vagrant lies in wait near the office door, and there finds a more or less ready victim in the merchant, broker or banker. The next best field of operation is the private European residences when only the lady inmates are at home. There the loafer spins out a romance about his himself is generally the hero but who nevertheless has been most unjustly deprived of the fruit of his merit. I happen to know some excellent ladies in the missionary element of Bombay Society who think it imperative in the interests of humanity to give food to a European or Eurasian mendicant who strenuously declares himself to be suffering from hunger. But I can assure these ladies that this dole of food serves no philanthropic purpose, on the contrary it only enables the loafer to spend such money as he may have previously received in drink. No no: the best thing the charitably disposed can do is to subscribe to one or other or all of the excellent organisations for the relief and help of the destitute, that exist in Bombay, or make their clergyman their almoner. This would ensure investigation and discrimination, and consequent prevention of much mendicancy. A sweet English singer has said:

> He prayeth best who loveth best
> All things both great and small
> For the dear God who loveth us
> He made and loveth all.

And we must remember that the habitual European or Eurasian loafer in Bombay, is like the petty criminal; no matter how apparently clever in tricks and low expedient, he is yet deficient in intelligence, and the kindest thing of all would be to restrict his liberties and place him in an asylum where he would always have work suited to him, and his surroundings made as cheerful as possible. The Government Workhouse is an excellent institution where the unemployed can always have food and labour and opportunity for seeking outside employment; and the hospital gates are always wide open for those in sickness, so well meaning people who give food or money to medicants only balk properly organised effort in real philanthropy.

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS IN BOMBAY.

Charity of a much more valid kind is represented here by the schools under the unexceptionable control of different religious denominations. We have the Bombay Educational Society's Schools, the Indo-British, the Scottish Orphanage, St. Peter's schools, the several schools belonging to the Church of Rome, American Mission schools, the Parsee schools and others. Here we have institutions where charity in the unrestricted sense finds scope for its operation. In giving food, clothing, shelter and education to the children of the poor we only place them in possession as it were of a loan which in one way or another they are bound to redeem as a debt of honour, for thus no embargo is placed on latent possibilities in the direction of gratitude and manliness. I am glad however to be aware that in the management of the different denominational schools in Bombay due care is exercised in the matter of sifting the claims of applicants for educational charity and contributions towards expenditure insisted on in proportion to their several means; abuse of benevolence is thus at once obviated and the maintenance of pauperism discountenanced. Here then is the channel in which such liberality may legitimately flow and towards which each of us according to our means should direct our attention. But I have reserved to the last, mention of the exhibition in our midst here in Bombay, of that form of charity which in my opinion is Pauline in a high degree. I cannot but mean the tender devotion in nursing the sick and teaching and tending the children of the poor, to which ladies of religious orders of the Church of England, have consecrated their gentle lives; their labour is so much in the nature of a prayer that mention of it is perhaps supererogatory, and to praise it would be an impertinence. We are thus led to ask how can the generality of mankind best shape their course in life in order to conform to the Pauline conception of charity, and thus like wise we have indication of an answer. By honest hard work we are less likely than by any other means to be intolerant or hypercritical of the characteristics of our neighbours. A too common idea among students is that they are possessed of genius and that therefore they can achieve greatness without effort. Than this there can be no greater mistake, for Carlyle's definition of genius is the only true one,—a transcendent capacity for taking trouble. Every man who has become great owes his achievements to incessant toil. We have thus a demonstration of the latin proverbs: "Nihil est sine magna labore, labor ipse voluptas: laborare est orare." There is nothing without great labour; labour itself is pleasure; and to labour is to pray.

THE SINGAPORE GOVERNOR FLEES BEFORE THE CROSS.

A REMARKABLE incident signalised the wedding that took place, on Saturday, in St. Andrew's Cathedral, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. W. H. Dunkerley. The Governor, with Lady Mitchell, and accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary, was among the guests present, occupying his usual seat well forward in the Church, near the lectern. The service was fully choral, and the bride was received at the entrance to the Cathedral by the clergy and choir. Then, as the organ played "The Voice that breathed o'er Eden," the procession advanced up the nave, preceded by the cross-bearer carrying the cross. As the cross came level with the Governor's seat, His Excellency started, seized his hat, and rushed out of the Church, resisting Lady Mitchell's efforts to detain him. He was followed by Captain Herbert, A. D. C. Having made his escape, the Governor drove away, and was not again seen at these wedding proceedings. One of the congregation (but, we fear, an irreverent person) says that the manner in which the Governor gazed at the cross, and then fled, recalled the effect produced upon Mr. Irving as "Mephistopheles" when the cross was exhibited on the stage. On Monday, the Governor wrote to the Rev. W. H. Dunkerley explaining that there was no personal feeling in the matter, but that that he had, individually, a strong objection to the use of the cross in such fashion. He had had an arrangement with Archdeacon Perham, by which he (the Governor) was informed when such ceremonies were to take place, so that he might have the opportunity to stay away. The letter was by no means a letter of apology for withdrawal, but simply an explanation to Mr Dunkerley of the why and wherefore of His Excelency's leaving the Church in such a manner. It may be convenient to note here that the cross is carried in a similar fashion every Sunday at the early services, but, at such services, there are a very few persons present, other than the children who are marched there, and who, presumably, are unaffected by the procession of the cross.—"Straits Times" (August 8)

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE GREAT EBOR HANDICAP.

THE Great Ebor Handicap Plate of 1,000 sovs., by subscription of 25 sovs. each, 15ft. and only 5 if declared by Tuesday, August 11th; winners of any race value 100 sovs. after August 5lbs.; of two races of 100 sovs. each or one value 300, 10lbs., or of any race value 900 sovs. 14lbs. extra; the second to receive 50 sovs. One mile and three-quarters, over the old course (32 subs.).

Lord Derby's b c Dingle Bay, by Minting—Dingle Bell ..... } Dead
Syra's Locate ..... } heat.
Mr G Macdonald's b m Prosperity, by Ben Battle—dam by Uncs, 4yrs. ..... } heat.
Lord Durham's b c Son O'Mine by Isonomy—Albech, 5yrs. Rickaby 2
Mr J G Baird Hay's b c Pallanza, 5yrs, Allsopp 3

In the deciding heat Dingle Bay won easily.

(Winner trained by Mr. Lambton.)

Betting—2 to 1 against Dingle Bay.—"Asian."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 1st September, 1896.

NOTICE.

Cycling Club.—A meeting will be held at the Club Rooms, Rampart Row, on Wednesday next 2nd September at 6-30 p.m. to elect officers and other business.

All members interested in Cycling wishing to join please attend or send their names to the undersigned.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 1st September, 1896.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill in the Town Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 5 p.m.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, August 26.)

The Lieut Govr is pleased

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 15—MARCKS and Co., Ld. Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

DINNER, BREAKFAST, DESSERT and TEA SETS, also GLASSWARE. A very nice assortment just received by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MANGO GRAFTS and other High Class Orchard Trees FOR SALE. Apply to RUSTOMJEE ARDESIR MERWAN IRANI, Mount Road, Mazagon.

PIANOS for HIRE and on the Monthly Payment System, Rs. 23 per Month, will purchase, a good Iron-framed PIANO.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, consisting of several detached Bungalows, RE-OPENS about the 1st of October. It is a first-class HOTEL occupying the highest position and nearest to Gymkhana, Narel Station, &c.

FOR Rs. 10 we supply a good Nickel-Silver Keyless Watch with a Chain, and guarantee the same with breakages for 3 years. This proves its if to be a really good article for the money you pay.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

A. F. THOMAS and Co., Surgical Instrument Makers, also undertake repairs of Bicycles Press Knives, Razors, &c. Charges Moderate. 301, Lohar Street, (Kalbadevi), Bombay.

MATHERAN, TO LET.—EDEN HALL, JEWAJEE HALL and ST. ELMO. Three large, very comfortable, most centrally situated, and commanding charming views. For Rent and other particulars, apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

NEW YEAR CARDS.—We have of late received a Rich and Valuable Stock of these cards, containing choicest poesis in Gujarati. A visit earnestly solicited.—SHERIAR A. IRANI, next to Post Office, Kalbadevi Road.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, as a Farrier-Sergeant, Nursing Sick Horses, Breaking into Harness and Saddle, with Rajas, Noblemen, or first-class Stable-owners. Holds the following first-class testimonials, from Charles Steel, Esq., A. V. School, Poona; Mr. Mahadavrav Bajee, Major Commanding to H. H. Holkar's Horse Battery; H. G. Gell, Esq., Dy. Commr. of Bombay Police; E. W. Larnder, Esq., Assist. Principal, B. V. College; F. C. Rimmington, Esq., Mg. Director, Bombay Tramway Co., Ld. Apply to TARRIER, care of this paper.

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WORTH ATTENTION !—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most moderate rates, then go to MEAKIN and Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort. Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed on empty bottles returned.

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CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic.....as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more. Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Billious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed in the Alexandra Hotel from——to—— November, and have received every attention. The food was of excellent quality and plenty of it. The charges most moderate. I wish Mr. PESTONJI the success he deserves. I am well satisfied, and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to this Hotel.—W. RAMSDEN.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Wallers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
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Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 25 Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. TIVOLI THEATRE, FRIDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER. COMPLEMENTARY BENEFIT TO TOMMY EMPSON, The popular Manager of the late HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY Prior to his Departure for Australia. ASSISTED BY MISS DOLLY CHILDS, Late STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY, AND Some of the Leading Lady and Gentlemen, AMATEURS OF BOMBAY. GRAND ALHAMBRA. VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Box plan now on view, at Messrs. MITCHELL and Co., Tobacconists, Medow Street. Tickets sold for all parts of the House. ADMISSION:—Rs. 3, 2, 1, and 8 Annas.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 31.

OUR report under Saturday evening's date noticed all the latest market news wired by Reuter; and the Banks and local markets generally having been closed to-day for a close Hindu holiday, we have nothing fresh to notice in this column this evening.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, will sail to-day for Karachee, with a general cargo and 79 deck passengers.

THE s s Birdoswald, 1,922 tons, Captain J F Pearn, which arrived in harbour on the 29th ultimo from Calcutta (12th August), brought a cargo of 4,147 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Turner, Morrison and Co.

THE s s Bhandara, 3,259 tons, Captain C L Hansen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Flensburg (18th July) via Middlesbrough and Antwerp, with a general cargo and Mr Chatpoie as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	V. Florio (s)	Montano	Genoa, Aug 10.
	Bhandara (s)	Hansen	Flensburg, July 18.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Kola, Whitehead, for Karachi.
" Imperator, Vidas, for Trieste.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Peninsular, for London, &c.
" Drachenfels, for Hamburg, Bremen and Karachi.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

	Arrivals.			Departures.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
June					
28	Nour-El-Bahr	Cooke	Hodeida		
August					
1	Pigeon H M's	Cartwright ...	D'Jubuti.....		
8	Minto R I M.	Baugh	Somali coast..		
16	Leafoe	Salom bin Ali	Sahar	23	Muscala
17	Coromandel ...	Seymour ...	London	18	Calcutta
	Merkara	Bergemann..	Brisbane		London
	Valetta	Atkinson	London		Syndy
18	Gera	V Snuckman.	Sydney		Bremen
	Dhoumas D F M of W.	Champion ...	Madagascar..	0	Toulon
	Saratoff.....	Kreptovich...	Odessa	18	Vladivostok
19	Caledonien ...	Blanc.....	Marseilles ...	19	Bombay
	A Provana Il M of War.	Colltiletti....	Zeila	20	Zeilla
	Egitto	Bacigalupo ..	Muscowa		Mussowa
	Edgar H M's	Henderson ...	Hongkong ...		Plymouth
20	Hoseline	Hughes.....	Bombay		Jeddah
	G Louise	Ewen.....	Java.....		Delaware B-water
	Moyun	Marais	Somali coast .	21	Somali coast
	Sumatra	Crawford	Calcutta	20	London
	Tuna	Ogindinssen ..	Somali coast..	21	Somali coast
21	Ballaarat	Angus	Sydney		London
	Ganges	Creery	Bombay		
	Yangtse	Chabaud	Marseilles ...		Madagascar
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	2	Holeida
	P Wilhelmina	Turfcoer	Batavia	2	Amsterdam
22	Pak Ling.....	Allen	Singapore	2	London
	A Provana Il M of War.	Colltiletti....	Zeila		
	P Ht Luitpold	Gathmann ...	Bremen		Sydney
	Mobile	Wilson	Jvva		Port Said F O

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 31.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Kirkdale s—2 casks glassware, N Kehow.
FROM LONDON.
Thorndale s—5 cases medicine, Budroodin Nuzerally; 20 cases chemicals, C Allibhoy Barodawalla; 4 cases soap, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.
Shannon s—10 cases cheese, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 31 bales paper, A H Cumroodin.
Malacca s—9 cases medicine, V Bhicoa and Co; 40 cases zinc paint, E D Sassoon and Co.
FROM BORDEAUX.
Malacca s—8 cases provisions, Treacher and Co.
FROM ANTWERP.
Baroda s—20 cases paper, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 12 cases writing paper, Hussonally Abdoolally.
FROM HAMBURG.
Baroda s—1 case perfumed spirit, A H G Hoosein; 2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Shannon s—20 casks gunnies, Jamshedjee Brother and Co.
FROM TRIESTE.
Imperator s—5 cases glassware, Soultanally Abdoolally; 25 bales brown paper, J Jadowjee.

DAILY EXPORT.—AUGUST 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Aston Hall s—1,015 cwt myrabollams, Waghjee Bacher; 510 cwt myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Aston Hall s—4,002 cwt castorseed, 4,000 cwt mowrasced and 999 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Planet Mercury s—2,000 cwt castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Horatio s—235 bales cotton fly and 15 bales cotton dropping, Dewjee Veerjee; 2 bales hemp, D Balcrishna and Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Drummond s—2,000 cwt linseed, Rahimtoola Kaderbhoy.
FOR HONGKONG.
Bisagno s—400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.
Pekin s—38 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
155 bales twist, Tata and Co.
Malacca s—300 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 98½ cwt sharkfins and 8½ cwt fishmaws, C Ebrahim and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Pekin s—583 bales twist, Tata and Co; 12 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 5 cases condiments, 1 bag turmeric and 7 bags gram, M Poonjiaee and Sons.
Malacca s—800 bales twist, Tata and Co; 75 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 50 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.
FOR YOKOHAMA.
Pekin s—2 bales twist, M H E Killas.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Cause.
69-95—Thakurdas D and C—Damodar Ruttonsey vs Hormusjee Adarjee—Payne G and S.—Part heard.
For Judgment on Judge's Summons.
7-96—J C Cama Nanabhoy Jamsetjee and others vs Ruttonbai widow and others—Edgelow and G.
Testamentary Suits.
2-95—Bhaishanker and K—Shiveshanker Shamshanker vs Ramshanker Utumram—In person.
15-95—Chitnis M and M—Tukaram Sukharam vs Parvatibai widow—Dikshit and D.
Postponed Long Causes.
234-95—J Pasco—Crushnarao Pandurang vs Atmaram Shewba and others—Khunderao and S.
101-95—Turner and H—William Morris vs Matilda Morris and another.
656-94—Tyabjee D and Co—Cassum Kutchra and another vs Khanoobai—Pestonji R and K.
492-95—Chalk W and S—Hajee Esmail Bawa and others vs Haji Cassum Haji Gani and others—Payne G and S. and Wadia and G.
471-94—Bicknell M and M—Gangabai vs Ramdas Dossa and others—Mansuklal D and J, and Khunderao and M.
119-96—Hiralal M and M—Motilal Hargovandas vs Ratansey Mooljee—Mansuklal D and J.
132-96—Mansuklal D and J—Cursondas Vullubhdas and others vs Bapoolal Lalcobhai.
238-96—Payne G and S—Henry Dyke Gantler vs L W G Rivett Carnac—Ardasir H and D.
105-96—Sorabjee and J (for pauper)—Aboo Miya bin Rahmatoola vs Ahmad Sha bin Chutisha and another—Little and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.
586-95—Payne G and S—Jankipursad Ramnarayen vs Hurmundas Kabra.
111-96—M H Khan—Noor Jehan Begum vs Dominico Borri.
289-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Kissorilal Hurmandral and others vs Falceechand Benechand and others—Wadia and G, and M H Khan.
291-96—In person—Goculdas Mucconjee vs Shamjee Jaitha and others.
330-96—M H Khan—Mirza Hoosein Khan vs Goolam Jillani Khan Ehzaid Jung.
352-95—Nanu and H—Goolmukrai Ramsamal and others vs Mayabhai Premabhai Hamabhai—Mathubhai and J.
355-96—Chitnis M and M—Lakhamsey Nappoo and others vs Ramji Murjee and others—Payne G and S.
350-96—Payne G and S—Oomer Jamal vs Ootamchand Heerjee—Bhaishanker and K.
390-96—Payne G and S—Tulka Bhoola and others Vithal Nilkant and another.
391-96—Edgelow and G—Khooma Vunna and others vs Abdool Latiff Hajee Allarakhia—Ardeshir H and D.
398-96—Wadia and G—Parmanandas Brigmohandas vs Merwanjee Cooverjee—Ardeshir H and D.
410-96—Muljee and R—Mangaldas Devidas vs C A Turner and others.
For Investigation of Pauperism.
28-96—In person—Rughow Sawtahal vs Marwady Chatoor bham Hukmajee and another.
29-96—In person—Shaik Malang alias Abdoor Rehman bin Fakir Mohamed and another vs Nathoo Heera.
Defended New Long Cause.
316-95—Crawford B and Co—H H Awad bin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jung vs Bazonjee Nowrojee and another—Jehangir D.
Postponed Long Causes.
555-94—Edgelow and G—Choonilal Panalal vs Mohunlal Choonilal and others—Ardeshir and H.—Part heard.
562-95—Payne G and S—Feroo Mahomed and others vs Karim Nensey—Edgelow and G.
467-95—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Jadow and others vs Vithuldas Narrotumdas and others—Craigie L and O.
466-95—Bhaishanker and K—Mahomed Mohdina and another vs Haridas Somchand—Little and Co.
521-95—Shamrao P—Bai Pootlabai and others vs Raghunath Janardhun—Brown and M.
398-95—Thakurdas D and C—Adurjee Merwanjee Mistry vs Eduljee Manockjee Shroff—Ardeshir H and D.
505-95—Ardeshir H and D—Ramchandra Balkrao vs Ramchandra Poushia Gowan and another—In person.
404-95—Shamrao P—Umabai and another vs Jivandas Mowjee—Magonlal and R.
222-91—Little and Co—Tribhuwandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy vs Chutoo-bhooj Moorarjee—Bhaishanker and K.
531-95—Crawford Border—Ezekiel David Haylm and another Gabriel Isaac Sheeury and another—Ardasir H and D.
80-96—Thackerdas D and Co—Rehimubhoy Habibbhoy v Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mansukial D and J.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PATUCK—August 30, at his son's residence, Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, Mr. Cowasjee Kalkhusroo Patuck, father of Mr. N. C. Patuck. Deeply regretted. Oothumna or third day's ceremony at the Framjee Cowasjee Fire-temple, Karelwady, at 3 p.m., to-day (Tuesday).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURLTON—August 26, at Murree, the wife of Captain W E Burlton, D A C G, of a son.
McPHERSON—August 23, at 23, Garden Reach, Calcutta, the wife of R H McPherson, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CLONEY—August 25, at Mount Capper, Cuddalore, Ivy Clare, the much loved infant daughter of Mr and Mrs G Cloney, aged 11 months and 23 days.
MARSHALL—August 25, at Madras, Julie Agnes, the beloved wife of Hubert H Marshall, aged 25 years and 5 months.
SALDANHA—August 24, at Ootacamund, Mary Elizabeth, the dearly loved and much lamented wife of C T Saldanha, Additional Medical Officer, aged 24 years and 1 month.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1896.

THE conversion of the site now occupied by the green and slimy waters of the Babulla Tank into a public park may not be amongst the most urgent needs of the city for the conservancy of the public health. But it was some months back decided by the Corporation that the work should be carried out, and the decision to thus give a "lung" to a very crowded part of the native town is to be commended. In his last quarterly report, however, Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, points to a circumstance which brings to mind a familiar aphorism, especially applicable in sanitary administration, that the remedy may be worse than the disease. The subsidence of the contents of the tank prior to the monsoon, disclosed the percolation into the tank of two large streams of subsoil water, which, in accordance with the law that water will find its lowest level, both come from one direction—the south. Dr. Weir expresses the emphatic opinion in his report that an absolutely essential condition of the filling in of this or any other tank should be a certificate from the Executive Engineer to the effect that the subsoil drainage of the locality will remove quickly all the subsoil water flowing into the tank. That the Health Officer makes this recommendation in no hostile spirit to the scheme accepted by the Corporation can be judged from the fact that the improvement of the tank was recommended by Dr. Weir in his evidence before the Extension Committee appointed by Government nine years ago. The Committee made a recommendation that the east and west side of the tank should be laid out as a garden, but like many another recommendation of that Committee the proposal was never acted upon. In support of his contention that a certificate should be forthcoming from the Executive Engineer, Dr. Weir states that in Khandia Street, Nagpada—a district where the death-rate is very high,—a tank has been filled in, and the subsoil water at high states of the tide rises up in the metal of the road. The Executive Engineer reported on the subject of Dr. Weir's suggestion at the last meeting of the Standing Committee. He expressed his inability to furnish the certificate suggested, since the city "has no such thing as subsoil drainage." Mr. Murzban further states that all that has been provided or was intended to be provided were means for the conveyance of sewage from the houses by means of sewers, and storm or surface water that may fall during the rains, by means of storm-water drains. He proposes, however, the expedient of connecting the site of the tank with the storm-water drain in Parel Road.

A sub-committee of the Corporation has been appointed to confer with the Executive Engineer as to the details of the filling up of the tank and its conversion into a park. Whether or not the connection of the site of the tank with the Parel storm-water drain will fully meet the objections raised by Dr. Weir to an otherwise unexceptionable improvement, is a matter for experts to decide. But the correspondence on the subject brings into strong relief the great need that exists for completing the drainage of the city in such a way as to provide for the disposal of the subsoil water which saturates the island. The correspondence goes to show that the danger from the absence of such a provision leads the Health Officer to discountenance a proposal which, while good in itself, takes away the partial relief from excessive subsoil water which a single tank supplies. In his last report Dr. Weir mentions that from an excavation made last February near the Marine Lines for drainage purposes more than a million gallons of water were pumped in the short period of twenty days. Local circumstances to some extent explain the enormous amount of pumping required in that instance. But although possibly exceptional in degree, the pumping was not exceptional in character, as the same kind of thing is observable in whatever part of the island excavation takes place. Even in one of the driest and healthiest parts of the Fort, a business firm has for many days past employed a pumping engine to discharge into the adjacent storm water drain subsoil water which would otherwise find its way into their underground warehouse. As Dr. Weir has repeatedly pointed out, an immense quantity of water is brought into the island daily for domestic and other purposes, and no attempt is made to pump it out again. With the knowledge of this fact pressed upon the Corporation time after time, what need was there for the recent appointment of a Committee "to enquire into the high mortality of the city?" Poona and Karachi are examples of the evil results of water-logging a town of which Bombay should take due heed. The question is one of far reaching importance, and it is well that Dr. Weir gives it such especial prominence in his quarterly and annual reports. It is to be hoped that his persistence will be rewarded by a resolve on the part of the Corporation to take up the question in real earnest, especially as remedial measures are likely to cost but a small sum compared with the heavy outlay entailed by the general sewerage scheme for the city.

THE suggestive lecture on charity which Dr. G. Waters delivered on Saturday to a very full house at the Wilson College, will repay perusal by those who had not the good fortune to hear it delivered. While tracing the manifold developments of the quality which prompts men and women in every country and in every clime to do acts of kindness not only to their own kith and kin, but to the stranger at their gates, the lecturer entered an energetic protest against the undoubted evils which flow from promiscuous almsgiving, the source of so much demoralisation wherever it prevails. Very different and in no wise degrading is that larger charity which it was the object of the speaker to inculcate, the charity which is "long suffering, and is kind, vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, thinketh no evil, rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in truth." To those endowed with a quality so benign, the behest, do to others as ye would that others should do unto you, can easily become a rule of life. If men were all actuated with charity in this broader sense we should be all Socialists, without need of conferences or legislation, as the "propaganda of action" recommended and practised by anarchists, to persuade us to love one another. It would be perfectly easy for us all when asked for our coat to give our cloak also, and when smitten on one cheek to turn the other to the smiter—only under the hypothesis the smiter would not exist; he would have to be invented for the occasion. Unfortunately mankind is yet very far from this ideal, nor can it be said that the human race is making any conspicuous progress towards its realisation. Dr. Waters referred to the almost divine gentleness with which General Grant treated the vanquished Confederates when he received their submission at Richmond. He sent them back to their homes, and allowed the rebel cavalry to keep their horses, so that they might plough their fields and earn their living. There was something truly Christian in that complete forgiveness of enemies. Grant's placid fulfilment of the duty which is incumbent on every man to love his enemies and to do good to them that despitefully use him, may almost suggest comparison with the abnegation of Buddha, who, when he came upon a tigress so worn down with hunger that she could not give suck to her starving cubs, at once fed her with his own body, so that nourished she could save her offspring from perishing. Dr. Waters rightly contrasts the gentleness and the forbearance with which General Grant dealt with the fallen foes of the Union with the attitude of the Washington politicians, who could only be brought to see eye to eye with him when they were reminded that a controversy with a handful of politicians and a victorious General at the head of an army of 25,000 men who were devoted to him would be a very one-sided affair. But General Grant showed none of that gentleness and forbearance while the Confederates were able to stand up to him in the field; he hammered at them with determination to kill and be killed until they found their last ditch. That is the spirit which, sad to say, actuates the very gentlest and most magnanimous of typical soldiers. The men of peace have a noble role on platforms and in pulpits; but it must be allowed that they are considerably outnumbered when we add up the twenty millions of disciplined soldiers which may at any moment confront one another on the battlefields of Europe—leaving America out of account until her new armaments are complete. This is not a reason why the world should not practise charity in the ample signification given it by the accomplished lecturer. It is a potent motive for drawing closer the bonds of love and negotiating arbitration treaties. That every man of woman born is drafted into the ranks and taught to fire straight and fast at his fellow-man, when the telegraph flashes the two little words "Krieg, Mobil" to an expectant Continent. With the present possibilities of carnage on a scale undreamed of by Attilg or Jenghiz Khan, it is more than ever incumbent on us to cultivate the virtue of charity which covers a multitude of sins—even that of going to war with your nearest neighbour on slight provocation, or none at all. Dr. Waters has deserved well of the public at a time when the air is full of horrors, in reminding us that there is such a thing as charity in the dictionaries, and even in the thoughts of men.

A SOMEWHAT remarkable opinion was expressed by Mr. G. McCorkell, the Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad, in his judgment upholding on appeal Captain C. A. Brown's conviction of the partner and agent of the Gaekwari Opium Farmer for illegally importing a large quantity of opium into British India. Mr. McCorkell in the course of a lucid and well-reasoned judgment remarked on the magistrate being "driven to have recourse to poetry. I do not, however, think," continued Mr. McCorkell, "that a magistrate of the First Class is sufficiently high in the judicial scale to quote Milton's Paradise Lost." It might be supposed from this remark that Captain Brown's judgment was of a very flowery character, and that the immortal epic of the great Puritan Poet was laid under extensive contribution. But on reference to Captain Brown's remarks we find that the only poetical screen which was interposed between his account of the actual facts and the Appellate Judge's grasp of them, was a reference to one witness as being like Milton's sons of "Belial" blown with insolence and wine." Hence the failing to which Mr. McCorkell drew attention is a very small one, and, to use a legal term, being a first offance, it might have been passed over without public rebuke. It may be well to discourage the ostentatious display of erudition, classical and poetical, frequently found in the judgments of a mamlatdar, and to impress upon the lower ranks of the magistracy the desirability of cultivating the habit of writing a plain statement of facts and conclusions, instead of attempting a hybrid "literary style." But it is one thing to do this and quite another to condemn the very occasional quotation of a line or two of poetry, which may, and often does, convey the magistrate's meaning in a more terse and lucid form than ordinary prose. Even if it were possible to make poetical literature an absolutely sealed book to the subordinate magistracy, they could not, if they wished, entirely exclude from their judgments the quotations Mr. McCorkell condemns. Both Shakespeare and Milton are in a very real sense "the makers of modern English," and it is impossible to read their works without being struck with the great extent to which their phrases have passed into the every-day language of English-speaking people. No doubt, Mr. McCorkell himself has frequently, if unconsciously, quoted from these poets in delivering his own erudite judgments. It may be, however, that this is a liberty which he allows to a Sessions Judge, for he did not distinctly say where the line should be drawn. All he said was that First Class Magistrates were not high enough in the judicial scale for the purpose, and it may be that he includes his own order of magistracy with High Court Judges in this privileged circle. It is to be hoped that this is the case, for it is to be remembered that a gift for apt quotation, as for anything else, if left unexercised too long, becomes atrophied. For instance, it is scarcely likely that the dreary volumes of Bombay High Court reports would have been so lightened with the apt allusions contained in the judgments of Mr. Justice Jardine if, in the earlier days of his judicial career, the present Vice-Chancellor of the University had been compelled to omit all quotations from the poetical literature in which he is so deeply versed. John Wesley once said that he did not see why the devil should have all the good music, and it may be that subordinate and first-class magistrates will apply this principle to Mr. McCorkell's claim not to allow any judicial officer below the rank of a Sessions Judge to avail himself of the

TELEGRAMS.

(REUYER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SUDDEN DEATH OF PRINCE LOBANOFF.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

Prince Lobanoff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, died suddenly while returning to Kieff from Vienna with the Tsar and Tsarina.

GERMANY REFUSES TO EXTRADITE SAID KALID.

Germany has refused to extradite Said Khalid, at present under the protection of the German Consulate at Zanzibar, on the ground that he is a political offender.

THE AMBASSADORS' WARNING TO THE SULTAN.

The foreign Ambassadors at Constantinople have appealed directly to the Sultan to put a stop to the horrors now being perpetrated in the city, and in their letter refer to the violation and looting of foreign domiciles, and point to the possible grave results that may follow.

PREPARATIONS OF THE DERVISHES AT DONGOLA.

The Dervishes at Dongola are strongly fortifying a hill two miles inland, and a vigorous resistance to the Egyptian advance is considered probable.

REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

A Tokio telegram received in New York states that the members of a secret society have destroyed thirty Catholic Missions in Shantung.

SPANISH REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Two thousand reinforcements are leaving Spain for the Philippine Islands, owing to the spread of the Separatist rebellion there.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUG. 29.

The Bombay mails of the 14th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

REVISION OF OPIUM RULES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, AUG. 31.

The Opium rules are now being entirely revised, the principal proposals under consideration being to abolish altogether the opium saloons in India, and to restrict the selling of smokable opium in Indian bazaars. It is most unlikely that these proposals will meet with the approval of the Government of India.

THE P. AND O. MAIL CONTRACT.

The renewal of the P. and O. mail contract is still under the consideration of the Government of India. The latest proposal is to divide the contracts in the same way as between the Australian mail steamers—one company carrying the mails between Bridisi and Aden, and the second company receiving the mails at Aden, and carrying them direct to Bombay. This, it is believed, will encourage competition between the two companies.

The memorials relating to reduced fares for passengers submitted to the Government will not be dealt with, being in no sense connected with the question of the renewal of the mail contract. It is obviously impossible to take official notice of such private memorials, and an answer will be formulated to this effect.

ABANDONMENT OF THE JHANSI CAMP.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR ALTERED.

Owing to the abandonment of the Jhansi Camp, the dates of the Commander-in-Chief's tour will be entirely altered. It is just possible, however, that the Camp will be held on a somewhat reduced scale about the end of January.

INDIAN TRADE REVIEW.

The Trade Review will be published early next week.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

POONA, AUG. 31.

Several interesting events were competed in connection with the Presidential Assault-at-Arms, at the Central Gymnasium. In the bayonet combat for teams, the competition for British Infantry, two regiments competed, in which the Durham Light Infantry beat the 2nd King's Own Yorkshire by one man, and won the prize of Rs. 45. In the same event for the Natives, a prize of Rs. 27 was won by the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers. Their style of defending was very good. Each opposite combatant knocked down easily. The team was coached at the Gymnasium by Sergeant-Major Gorman, Bombay Sappers and Miners, who took the second prize. In bayonet vs. bayonet, Sergeant Robson, Durham Light Infantry, won Rs. 30 and a silver medal, presented by the Royal Military Tournament, London. Sergeant Gorman, Royal Artillery, came second, and won Rs. 15. In bayonet vs. sword, dismounted, Sergeant Gorman won Rs. 20, and Corporal Taylor the second prize of Rs. 10. In bayonet vs. sword for Natives, the first prize of Rs. 15 was won by Lance-Naik Noor Khan, 2nd Grenadiers. Havildar Bisnath, 10th Bombay Infantry, won Rs. 7. In bayonet vs. bayonet for Natives, Lance-Naik Chander Sing, 3nd Grenadiers, came first, and won Rs. 20, and a silver medal, presented by the Royal Military Tournament, London. His performance was very good. Lance-Naik Nivikhan, of the same regiment, came second, and won Rs. 10.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

An Association Football match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Durhams was played off, this evening, on the Gymkhana ground. A large gathering of spectators had assembled to witness the match. The Gymkhana immediately commenced play with the ball, and in ten minutes scored one goal. After this the Durhams pressed their opponents, and for a time give and take work was done. The Durham attack on the Gymkhana was most persistent, and the goal-keeper's services were in constant requisition. After a short while the sides changed, and the Durhams notched a goal. Immediately the left wing of the Gymkhana took the ball to the other end, but the attempt was easily saved. The Durham forwards came up, and managed to score another goal. Some even play followed, and nothing came off until the whistle sounded. The Durhams won the match by two goals to one.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 29.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, from Karachi, arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, AUG. 31.

French mail steymer Salazie, from China, arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Kt. of St. John left Hongkong for Singapore on 31st ult.,

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Dholleras	4½

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64
Bar Silver	30 5-8

The sum of about £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

MASONIC CEREMONY.

THE GOVERNOR INSTALLED WORSHIPFUL MASTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 31.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst was installed Worshipful Master of the Lodge Mallet and Chisel by the Mark Master Masons, at the Masonic Hall, this evening. A large gathering of the Masons were present. The ceremony was performed by Deputy District Grand Master Wise, who performed the ceremony of the installation. The Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, District Grand Master of Mark Masonry, was present with his officers. The latter spoke of the interest Lord Sandhurst had shown in Masonry, and congratulated the members on having his Excellency for Master. In reply, his Excellency thanked them, and said he would do what lay in his power for Mark Masonry.

THE RECENT THE SKY RACE MEETING.

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE SECRETARY

Mr. Fleming, Inspector of poona Police, has lodged a complaint against Captain Ross, honorary secretary of the recent Sky Race Meeting, under sections 352 and 353, Indian Penal Code, while he was discharging his duties at the race-course. The case will be heard before Mr. Bonus, First-Class Magistrate, Poona, on the 7th September next.

THE SURAT JAINS' GRIEVANCES.

(FROM A CORRRSPONDENT.)

SURAT, AUG. 30.

A large and influential meeting of the Jain community was held here, to-night, under the presidency of Nagarsheth Gulabhai Narotumdas, at Premchand Roychand Dharmsbala. It was resolved that the entire community strongly disapproves the recent actions of some of the Palitana Durbari people in allowing certain Europeans into the holy temples of Shatrunjaya with shoes on, and further allowing them to take flesh in the precincts of the temple in spite of the protest of Asanjee and Kalyanjee, men residing on the summits. The meeting also expresses deep regret at the conduct of the Durbari men in having prevented malis from taking flowers to be offered to the gods and in allowing cattle to make a nuisance on holy spots, thereby wounding the feelings of the Jain pilgrims. It was also resolved that these grievances be brought to the notice of the Durbar, and if no redress be given within reasonable time, further steps be taken for justice from the British Government. A committee, consisting of the President, Messrs. Nemchand Malapchand, Hirachand Motichand, Malapchand Ananchand, Chunilal Chaganchand, and Abhechand Kasturchand, was appointed to carry out the above object and work jointly with the Bombay committee.

The Jain community opened to-day a Jain panchayat fund for the purpose of giving food to any Jain in need, without charge.

THE DEFALCATIONS IN THE ORIENTAL SPINNING MILL.

MR. MACPHERSON, instructed by Messrs. Craigie Lynch, and Owen, appeared on behalf of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, before Mr. Justice Fulton, at the High Court, on Saturday; and after presenting a plaint against Kilibai, widow of Chhaganlal Gopaldas, which was accepted, applied for a declaration that the company had an equitable lien against the property and estate of the deceased, and for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the assets. It was stated in the plaint, among other things, that Chhaganlal Gopaldas was the head cashier of the company on a monthly salary of Rs. 60, and that he had authority to receive and pay monies on account of the company, and to grant receipts for the same. In violation of the trust reposed in him, he had misappropriated an aggregate sum of Rs. 3,38,000, by omitting to make in the books credit entries to the amount of Rs. 2,23,000, and by making fictitious debit entries to the amount of Rs. 115,000. The deceased had no other income besides the salary he received from the company; and yet he had left behind him, for the benefit of his widow, Government paper and shares and other property, of the collective value of about Rs. 2,25,000. The deceased had made a will before his death, which took place on the 18th August. It was, therefore, prayed that a receiver might be appointed in charge of deceased's property and estate, and that it might be detared that the company had an equitable lien against the same.

Several affidavits were read in support of the prayer of the plaint. The affidavit of Kursondas stated that he had received information from the deceased's brother, Kallandas, that the deceased had been tampering with the accounts of the company, whereupon he gave information to Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, chairman of the company, and to Mr. Furdoonjee M. Banajee, secretary of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company. Kursondas had learned from Virchand, the deceased's manager, that the deceased's iron safe had been opened, and property was being removed therefrom. The deceased's will was written by Thakoredas Jamnadas, mehta of Mr. Jamsetjee Nusservanjee Tata, and it was attested to by Dr. V. S. Trilokekar and others.

The deceased's brother, Kallandas, stated in his affidavit that he was employed as an assistant to his brother in the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills. His brother carried on speculation in shares and stock and gambling on an extensive scale, and lost considerably. His expenses were excessive. Deponent knew during the last year that his brother had been misappropriating largely from the company's monies.

The deceased's mehta and manager, Virchand Kamalsey, stated in his affidavit that he purchased supplies for the deceased's house and kept his private accounts. On the adjustment of the accounts every Diwali it appeared that the deceased sustained heavy losses in speculation and other business. He kept three carriages and two horses. He made a will in the presence of Dr. Trilokekar. The list of assets attached to the will contained ornaments, valued at Rs. 27,000, Government paper, valued at Rs. 29,000, &c. Kilibai, the deceased's widow, made over some of the ornaments to her mother, as she was trying to make away with other property. She allowed herself to be guided by the advice of Corejee Meghjee, Tricumdas, and Devidas Gordhan. Deponent had also heard that Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, solicitors, had affixed a seal to the deceased's iron safe.

The deceased's nephew, Jivandas Bhimjee, said in his affidavit that he was maintained by the deceased, and was educated at his expense. His widow, Kilibai, had opened the iron safe of the deceased, and made over some of the property to her mother.

It was stated in the affidavit of Mr. Jehangir Eduljee Davar, secretary of the company, that he received information, on the 25th August, that a large sum belonging to the company had been misappropriated. An examination of the company's books made up to that day showed defalcations amounting to Rs. 3,24,500.

His lordship, having heard Mr. Macpherson in support of the application, appointed Mr. C. A. Turner receiver of the deceased's estate, against which an attachment before judgment was issued, a rule "nisi" being granted in connection therewith. The deceased, Chhaganlal's will was ordered to be impounded in court.

THE contest between the Punjab and Bengal for the possession of the Pasteur Institute, writes the *Pioneer*, is beginning to have its amusing sides for the onlooking public. To challenge the claim of Kasauli to be regarded as the ideal site for the new institution, Bengal had to prove that she possessed a monopoly of several loathsome diseases such as *kala-azar* and *beri-beri*. Yes, admits the Punjab, but we are far stronger in typhoid, and are much better off for mad dogs than Bengal will ever be. Cholera is to a certain extent common ground, but here we think that Bengal, with its swarms of Assam-bound coolies who can be relied upon for an annual epidemic, seems to have the advantage. It is wonderful what subjects local pride will sometimes find to grow upon. A Jacobabad man would probably be seriously offended if anyone was to maintain that it was hotter at Aden: and we once witnessed an uncomfortably warm argument between two respected members of the Central Provinces Commission because one adventured the remark that the jungle fever of Betul was worse than that of Mundla, the charnel house with which the other happened to have been connected. Meantime, while the choice remains between our Himalayan sanitaria, is there no person in the North-West with public spirit enough to assert the superior unhealthiness of Naini Tal? It ought not to be at all difficult to make out a plausible case, thinks our contemporary. But we imagine it would be best to have the institute in Bombay where a patient's friends would land if fetched out to see him, and whence he could be promptly carried to the mail steamer if it were deemed necessary to send him home.

WHEN the Dyaks in Borneo have to decide which is in the right, they have two equal lumps of salt given to them to drop into water, and he whose lump dissolves first is deemed to be in the wrong. Or they put two live shellfish on a plate—one for each litigant—and squeezing lime juice over them, the verdict a given according to which man's mollusc stirs first.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 14.

AN UNTOWARD DEVELOPMENT.

ON the eve of starting for a little trip into Denmark, with the possibility of staying over to see a few at least of the World's Cycling Championships, startling news comes to hand of serious disaffection in the ranks of the professionals chosen to represent the Mother Country in the last of the test matches against All Australia in the cricket field. As the game will have been lost, won, or drawn before these lines appear in type, it is of course impossible for me to say what effect this untoward development of a widespread discontent will have on the ultimate result. That dissatisfaction has been simmering amongst certain of our professionals in a more or less acute form for some length of time must be well known to those who are in touch with the inner circles of cricket: but that it should have come to a head with such suddenness is the most startling phase of the dispute. How it is all going to end cannot be surmised even at the moment of writing; but as one who has always held pronounced views upon pseudo-amateurism, I prefer to offer what remarks I have to make on the dispute before regrets or jubilations have any chance of affecting the question. Let me at once set out by saying that I range myself on the side of the professionals with all the pleasure in the world. That they may have committed a grave blunder by choosing an inopportune moment for making a stand, that they were in error in not accepting expenses and fighting out the dispute afterwards, that they ought to have considered the prestige of England first and their pockets afterwards may also be urged. But that they have alienated public sympathy by any one or all of these errors of judgment I utterly refuse to believe until public opinion has had an opportunity of asserting itself.

PETTIFOGGING PATRIOTISM.

Almost before the professionals have had time to speak a single word in defence of the stand they have made, some of the most biassed statements have been printed with a view of proving how right might always has been and always will be. One daily journal, jumping into the judgment seat with what can only be termed indecent haste, gave forth the oracular pronouncement that right or wrong, the Surrey Committee had the courage of their convictions. Their convictions, indeed! A good many people would like to know exactly what their convictions are upon the questions of amateurism and professionalism. We have seen so much and heard so much of this amateur bogey of recent years that it almost makes one's gorge rise to discuss the subject. Had the paid players all over the country made a stand as soon as the Australians landed in England, their position, from a tactical standpoint, might have been strengthened, but having failed to do that the leaders of the revolt took the next best step (from their point of view), and made the claim as soon as they were legitimately entitled to do. To have made any claim, demand, threat, or taken action before being selected would not only have been deemed presumptuous, but would have chucked whatever power they possess (or possessed) to the winds. Again, what could possibly have been gained by accepting expenses, seeing that four out of the five belong to Surrey? Coming to the question of patriotism, I may be excused saying that the patriotism of the underpaid professional may be rated quite as high as that of the men who would weaken England in her hour of need rather than expend £40 or £50 of the money provided by the public. Inopportune is the cry raised by the weak-kneed ones who profess sympathy with the men, but think they might have waited until the match was over. Their services, then, it must be pointed out, would have been of no value whatever, so far as the test matches were concerned.

THE REVOLT OF THE FIELD.

This is not the first time the cricket world has been upset by a revolt or a "strike." Fourteen or fifteen years ago we had the Notts professionals clamouring for better treatment and though a good many hard things were said of the men they found their way back to the eleven again. With strikes I am never in sympathy to any extent, unless, of course, great wrongs have to be righted and all other means have failed. Arbitration is the finest thing in the world, in my opinion, to settle disputes. But it has always seemed to me that were I forced to strike I should want to do so at a time when my power was greatest. Of what earthly use would it be to strike a blow with a full knowledge that disaster would follow. There can be no proper time for striking, if I may be permitted to put it in that way. On the one hand, it must always seem to outsiders that for any man or body of men to upset a state of things eminently favourable to himself or themselves for the purpose of attempting to gain something more is suicidal, purely and simply. But on the other hand, it would be ten times worse to quarrel knowing all the strength was on the opposing side. Would a man be likely to throw out a challenge to an opponent at a time when he felt himself thoroughly out of sorts and "run down?" Not likely; he would wish to be in possession of robust health and buoyant spirits; with a full consciousness of being able to take his own part. What, I wonder, would have been said of Richardson, Hayward, Gunn, Abel, and Lohmann had they waited until the bell rang at noon on the opening day before prosecuting their claims? Their heads on a charger would have failed to satisfy the wrath of some people I presumed. But, after all, I feel pretty well convinced that this is only the beginning of the end. Public curiosity having been whetted, it will be singular if the "expenses" question is allowed to remain unsettled any longer.

POOR SPORTSMEN!

"Poor Sportsmen" is another wail that has gone up. We have heard something similar before from persons who have never stirred a finger in the interests of true sport. Of what use is it mincing matters at such times as these? If we are to call a spade a spade, how comes it that men who receive these handsome sums in the form of expenses for their cricket are dubbed amateurs, while the gentlemen, who are not ashamed to receive payment openly for their play, are termed professionals? Poor sportsmen, indeed! The poor sportsmen are the individuals who exploit sport and take the money that properly belongs to the honest professional, and the sooner a flood of daylight is thrown upon the subject, and the public enlightened as to the elasticity of the term "expenses" the better will it be for the game. In cricket, in football, in cycling, and in athletics the same thing applies, and I am heartily glad the men in question have at last made a stand. It is all very well to get on stilts and preach about the duties of the men to their country; they have their living to get and their prospects to improve, if possible, and while I am willing to hail the present Australian team as a very fine combination of cricketers, I most strongly object to the British public being exploited by Captain Trott, the Surrey Executive, or any other body, at the expense of our hard-working English professionals. "Poor sportsmen" they may be in one sense, and so they will be likely to remain, so long as one man pockets, say, £50, whilst another gets only £10 as his share. Those who have been in the habit of reading this column will need no reminder that these frequent Australian money-making tours have no charm for me. I hold the opinion that the welfare of the game comes second to finance in the minds of the organisers, and until our own M.C.C. steps in with a pronouncement, this shuffling, cutting, and dealing with the big matches will go on. I do not begrudge our Australian cousins a bountiful harvest; but at the same time our men deserve more than the winnowings.

SPECTACLES, NOT SPORT.

Looked at from whatever point we may, we seem to be leaving behind many of the instincts of our forefathers, and now prefer attending spectacles to participating in sport. Is it that we are growing too enlightened to indulge in out-door games for the pure love for them?—it looks very much like it. Games nowadays are played before thousands upon thousands of spectators, and it is but natural, I suppose, that the players who draw the crowds together and fill the coffers of our big clubs should desire a share of the plunder. So far, so good; it suits the easy-going spectator and should suit the men who provide the spectacle. But where the trouble comes in is in the fact that we find individuals who claim that they play for sports' sake purely, and without desire for gain, actually taking more to satisfy their claims than it does to satisfy those who openly profess to play for gain. This is, and must always be very unsatisfactory. It is unfortunate in some ways, perhaps, that such a sordid squabble should have arisen at such a time, but upheavals like this cannot be regulated by the waning of the moon, and if we are to be honest to our visitors, and just to our own men, there should be a speedy settlement of the points in dispute. To come to mere figures, we find that the cricket season extends over a period of four months. During this time a fair average number of matches in which our professionals participate may be set down at sixteen. In most cases, the rate of payment is £6 for an out-of-town match and £5 for a "home" fixture. This is increased in some counties by a sovereign in case of a win. Then, of course, a few extra sovereigns may be earned for talent money. Taken all round, however, the average cricket professional, compared to a League football player is shockingly and scandalously underpaid. A football team is trained and pampered with attentions for weeks at a stretch, and all expenses paid: the cricket professional has to put his hand in his pocket for such expenses. The football player in many cases is paid salary—and a princely one at that—all the year round; the cricketer, unless he happens to get the retaining fee from the M.C.C., has to rely upon his skill and luck for four months. Is it any wonder, then, that our summer heroes demand more equitable treatment? The times have changed without doubt, or we should not hear such pleas raised such as startled the public on the eve of the big match. England has good reason to be proud of her Richardsons, her Abels, her Haywards, her Gunns, her Lohmanns, and if merit is not always to go unrewarded these men ought never to have been pushed to take such extreme measures.

THE BEST OF ALL CRICKET.

Absolutely the best cricket we can have is county cricket. That has always been my contention, and I say the same thing to-day. This has always been to a very considerable extent, in the keeping of the M.C.C., a very worthy, influential, princely, but singularly apathetic body. Firm believers in the well-worn axiom:—

> "The good old rule, the simple plan,
> That he should take who has the power
> And he should keep who can."

our cricket legislators have troubled themselves but rarely about the altered conditions of the game, the effect of billiard-table wickets, the abuse of the follow-on rule, or any of the thousand-and-one incidents which occur from one season to another. I have long been waiting to discuss a few of these topics, and may yet find an opportunity before the summer has gone. Now why, I should like to inquire, cannot the M.C.C. investigate this pseudo-amateur difficulty, and put the proper labels on the proper men? From an old journalist friend of mine I have heard the most astounding stories concerning the treatment meted out to professionals whilst the "gentlemen" were being feted and petted on every hand. Ask the professionals themselves about the treatment they get at some of the fashionable places where a "cricket match" is the function of the summer season, and you will be surprised to learn how severely the line is occasionally drawn. But the most amazing thing about the whole business is the barefaced effrontery of the men who must be aware that their proper place is amongst the professionals if strict justice was dealt out. Let us have done with all this cant and hypocrisy once and for ever. For more than a score of years now I have been very keenly interested in our glorious summer game, but at no time during this period do I remember a worse state of affairs existing than at the present time. I have been racking my memory to find how many players have voluntarily left the amateur ranks and taken up professional cricket; but the number is very, very small. H. B. Daft and E. C. Diver are a couple of names that occur to me, and I fancy Gilbert (of Gloucester) joined the pros; brave old Richard left the pros for amateurism, and it was said at one time that W. A. J. West, the Northamptonshire player, was about to do the same, but I suppose his umpiring engagements suit him better than cricket. I happen to know that the shrewd gentleman who founded the Football League, Mr. Wm. Macgregor, has long entertained an idea that League cricket could be worked by our counties. This I have no desire to see introduced in any shape of form. But if ever League County Cricket "caught on" (and in these times it would be extremely rash to say what professional cricketers could not do) we might depend upon it that the hypocrisy and cant we know of to-day would receive a very short shrift.

CRICKET ODDITIES.

This is essentially a cricket letter, and I have found it impossible to tear myself away from a topic which interests me greatly. However, to turn to things a little brighter, I propose to give a few oddities I have snatched from my library for the benefit of curiosity seekers. At Melbourne, in March, 1891, three brothers McLeod scored between them 508 runs in three different matches on the same day, as follows: R. McLeod 135 not out for Melbourne vs. South Melbourne; C. McLeod, 169 for Ormond vs. Coburg; and D. McLeod, 204 not out for Scotch College vs. Geelong Grammar School. In first innings of Gloucester vs. Surrey at the Oval, in 1891, W. Troup was in 55 minutes without scoring, and in the same year in the inter-University match E. Crawley was at the wickets 40 minutes without scoring. As instances of slow play these deserve to rank as records. H. O. Whitby, the old Oxonian, hit up 78 in 38 minutes for Derby School vs. Brailsford. F. Thomas and E. H. Buckland put on 80 runs in 25 minutes for Mr. H. Foley's XI. vs. Winchester Garrison. C. I. Thornton once scored 138 in 58 minutes at Barnes for the Lyric Club. W. Park, on June 14th, 1890, secured seven wickets with successive balls at Noel Park. In the completed Notts vs. Sussex match in 1890 four Nottingham batsmen were never called upon to bat. Notts won by an innings and 138 runs.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO MR. H. W. ULOTH.

ON the 25th August the employes of the Fort Office of the P. and O. Company presented the following farewell address to Mr. H. W. Uloth, the Bombay Superintendent, who is shortly proceeding to Europe to take up his new appointment on the Home Board of Directors:—

Sir,—It was with mingled feelings of joy and regret we received the news of your new appointment in the London, your departure from our midst. Joy at your being given the exalted position of a Director by the Board in recognition of your valuable services rendered to the Company, in which position we one and all earnestly pray God that you will remain for many long years to come. Regret at the painful fact that you are about to leave us never to return. In losing you we lose one in whom we always found a benefactor and a good master, and we assure you, Sir, that the regret we feel at this moment no words can depict. We one and all congratulate you on your succession to the appointment of Directorship, and we hope it will not be out of place to ask you to be good enough to convey our congratulations to Mrs. Uloth also. In conclusion, we wish you a bon voyage, and also wish you every happiness and prosperity.

The address was signed by Messrs. J. F. Simoens, Gunput Wagle, John Pinheiro, and the other office employes.

Mr. Uloth in his reply eulogised the services of the office establishment and regretted the severance of his connection with them. He invited the office people to his residence at Cumballa Hill to have a group photo taken.

In response to the invitation the European assistants, clerks, and others waited on Mr. Uloth at his residence on Sunday morning, where a group was taken by a European photographer, after which Mr. Uloth entertained them to a sumptuous breakfast. Mr. Simoens on behalf of himself and the employes thanked Mr. Uloth for the kindness he had shown towards them. Mr. Uloth in reply said that he would always think of them and the pleasant times he had passed in Bombay, and would always keep the photograph as a remembrance of his stay in Bombay.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY VS. PARSEE GYMKHANA.

AN XI. composed of the various colleges of the Bombay University played a cricket match with the Parsee Gymkhana team, yesterday, on the ground of the latter. It had been suggested from many quarters that, as a sort of encouragement to the undergraduates to pay attention to the physical education, a series of cricket matches between an XI. formed from among them and the various first-class cricket clubs of Bombay should be annually played. This suggestion was taken up by Mr. D. J. Tata and Professor O. V. Muller, secretaries of the Bombay H. S. A. Association, and they found a hearty co-operation of the College authorities. Principal Hathornthwaite and Dr. Mackichan were present on the occasion as heads of the Elphinstone and Wilson College, respectively, while Rev. Father Bosvin and Dr. MacDonald were present on behalf of the St. Xavier's and Grant Medical College. At the time of the adjournment the two teams were entertained to an excellent lunch provided by the Parsee Gymkhana, where Mr. D. J. Tata presided, and several professors of the colleges were also present. Mr. Tata expressed a hope that by the support and co-operation of the College authorities they would be able to enjoy a series of such matches, and he presumed they all knew that such a movement would not fail to bring forth healthy influences upon the physique of the college students. He proposed the health of "the University," and it was drunk amid loud applause. Mr. P. H. Vakeel captain of the University XI., having responded shortly, proposed the health of the members of the Parsee Gymkhana, which was also drunk heartily. Principal Hathornthwaite next rose, and remarked that as a Syndic of the University, Principal of the Elphinstone College, and President of the E. C. Gymkhana, he believed it was his duty to support every movement which had for its object the encouragement to the important branch of education, namely, physical training. (Applause.) He had very great pleasure in attending the inauguration of the movement, and hoped that all colleges would formally confer together and establish an institution for the benefit of the physical training of the students, as it was a recognized fact that a sound body made a mind sound. He thanked all gentlemen concerned in bringing about such sports, which were sure to bring forth healthy and satisfactory results.

The game was commenced at 10-30 a.m., and the home team won the toss. The University men went out, and commenced their attack against the Gymkhana. B. Bottlewala and Wacha being entrusted with the leather. The former was the only successful bowler, and secured six wickets at the cost of 46 runs. His colleagues, Wacha, Dadysett, and Doctor were treated without respect, and D. M. Raja (junr.), who was tried later on, dismissed three men. K. M. Mistry, it was a pleasure to note, played a faultless and brilliant innings of 46 runs, and had so well collared the University bowling, that it looked as if he could not be got out; but unfortunately he was run out, and R. E. Mody was to some extent responsible for the mistake. Of the other Gymkhana men, only E. N. Davar played a careful and good game, though his contribution was only 12 runs. R. E. Mody and B. M. Bilimoria contributed 18 runs with their usual fast game. The latter unfortunately got his finger cut badly, otherwise he should have run up the score very fast. This injury to his finger greatly interfered in the way of putting on work or spin upon the leather while trundling for his side against the University bats. The Gymkhana innings closed for 120 runs at one o'clock, and the University opened their venture with H. D. Kanga and J. D. Mody. This pair played with great caution. Kanga played Pundole and Mistry in his usual neat and graceful style. The score was 7, when an adjournment was made for lunch. On resumption of play Mody was caught at square leg, and Vakeel, also of the Elphinstone College, joined the Wilsonian, Kanga. This pair made game lively, and at 45 Vakeel was clean-bowled by Mehta. S. H. Davar, who had displayed a very clever piece of wicket-keeping, filled the vacancy, but Kanga was bowled by Mistry. N. B. Saklat, the St. Xavier's captain, joined Davar, and at once commenced a dashing game. He played an innings of 33 runs, scored off a stylish and free bat. Davar having been disposed of for 9, Raja joined Saklat, but returned without troubling the scorers. S. C. Dadysett, who had made very pretty catches on the field in the morning, now joined his colleague, but he did not add anything to the scores. K. D. Engineer, who had also made the best catch of the day on the square, which dismissed Davar, now came in to hit out. The slogger put to his credit 17 runs in a short time, and returned to the pavilion. B. J. Doctor, a Wilsonian, joined the Xavierite, and the latter succumbed to a well-pitched one from Mistry. The end was becoming exciting as the University had three wickets at their command, and they wanted 15 runs to win. Bilimoria and Mistry were now bowling very carefully and in a most steady manner. When B. F. Bottlewala and N. B. Wacha, the last pair, brought up the total to 115 runs the excitement increased, and the large number of college students, who had assembled to witness the match, shouted out and encouraged their men to knock down the required eight runs; but Bottlewala lifted Mistry at cover point and Mody held him. The University thus lost a well-contested game by only seven runs. Mistry did yeoman service to his Gymkhana. His defence was a treat to see, and his steady bowling produced admirable results against a strong batting XI. He secured the average of 6 runs per wicket, and succeeded in capturing half-a-dozen undergraduates. Bilimoria, in spite of the injured finger, bowled very well.

The scores were:—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

D E Mody, b Battlivala	5
K M Mistry, run out	46
D F Dubash, c Vakeel, b Battliwala	1
R E Mody, c Dadysett, b Battliwala	18
B M Bilimoria, c Raja, b Battliwala	18
E M Davar, c Engineer, b Battliwala	12
S B Spencer, c and b Raja	1
A H Mehta, b b-w Battliwala	3
K K Kharas, c Dadysett, b Raja	1
A B Cathia, not out	7
D C Pandole, b Raja	0
Extras	10
Total	120

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
B F Battliwalla	90	46	6	6
M B Wacha	40	15	2	0
S C Dadysett	24	22	0	0
B J Doctor	15	9	0	0
D M Raja	60	20	1	3

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

H D Kanga, b Mistry	11
J D Mody, c Pandole, b Mistry	8
P H Vakeel, b Mehta	25
S H Davar, c Mehta, b Mistry	9
N B Sakalat, b Mistry	33
D M Raja, c R Mody, b Mehta	0
S C Dadysett, b Bilimoria	0
K D Engineer, c Mehta, b Bilimoria	17
B J Doctor, b Mistry	6
B F Battliwala, c D Mody, b Mistry	2
N B Vacha, not out	3
Extras	1
Total	115

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
D C Pandole	45	14	2	0
K M Mistry	195	36	25	6
A H Mehta	115	41	8	2
B M Bilimoria	65	23	4	2

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. MARINE LINES.

Advantage was taken of the public holiday to play a friendly game of cricket between the Gymkhana and the Residents of the Marine Lines, the former team winning somewhat easily.

MARINE LINES.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Capt Anderson, b Clark	13	l-b-w Cheetham	4
Sher Khan, b Cheetham	0	c Gale, b Barnes	9
Capt Clowes, st Gould, b Cheetham	8	b Clark	4
Capt Hatherall, st Gale, b Cheetham	3	run out	0
Capt Heyman, b Cheetham	17	run out	11
Govind, not out	1	not out	
Capt Carnegy, c Barnes, b Clark	10		
H J Stephens, b Clark	2		
Waller, b Milne	7		
Major Triscott, b Cheetham	0	did not bat	
Capt Remington, c Cheetham, b Clark	0		
Extras	4	Extras	1
Total	65	Total	26

Fall of the wickets.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	12	18	24	28	32	37	63	65

Fall of the wickets.	1	2	3	4	5
	4	13	17	24	25

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	First Innings.				Second Innings.			
	B	R	M	W	B	R	M	W
Cheetham	85	33	5	5	15	8	0	1
Clark	58	16	3	4	25	5	3	1
Milne	20	12	1	1				
Barnes					15	4	0	1

Milne bowled a no-ball.

GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Vines, b Hatherall	1
Clark, c Triscott, b Anderson	12
Cheetham, l b w, Anderson	6
Lowndes, c Clowes, b Govind	37
Brookes, c Shere Khan, b Anderson	3
Gale, c Heyman, b Hatherall	30
Barnes, c Stephens, b Clowes	8
Gould, b Govind	5
Dunk, c Clowes, b Anderson	9
Marshall, b Carnegy	1
Milne, not out	8
Extras	18
Total	136

Fall of the wickets.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	15	21	25	77	77	93	110	113	118	136

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Anderson	97	41	5	4
Govind	90	32	7	2
Carnegy	40	12	4	
Shere Khan	15	14	0	0
Hatherall	10	5		2
Clowes	30	17	1	1

Carnegy bowled a no-ball.

HOUSE-CONNECTIONS IN BOMBAY.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF PRELIMINARIES.

THE battle of the rate-payers in regard to house-connections has been fought and won, and that side of the question is permanently settled. But a great many details in regard to the putting in of house-connections remain to be decided. In regard to some of these the Municipal Commissioner has forwarded a report to the Corporation, which will be considered at the September meeting. In the course of the report, Mr. Snow observes:—

The Corporation have expressed their opinion that the Commissioner should proceed with the work of house-connections "in a gradual manner and so as to ensure efficient supervision and inspection." With that view I cordially agree and shall not therefore in this report attempt to lay down any hard-and-fast line as to the period of time within which the house drainage will be finally completed. Any such calculation must be more or less fallacious, and any attempt to rush through the work in order to carry it out within a stated period would certainly impair its thoroughness and efficiency. This general view of the question is the further strengthened by the fact that at present there is only a limited number of fairly good plumbers available, and any attempt to start the work suddenly and simultaneously in various parts of the City would render it difficult to obtain skilled labour and cause a rise in the price of materials. I propose, therefore, to deal with one or two districts of the City first of all, and as Colaba and Parel have alone as yet of the unconnected portions been surveyed, a commencement should be made in them; in Parel too the results of non-drainage are so intolerable that of all other districts it specially calls

given the option of using either cast-iron or galvanised iron, whichever he may find the cheaper, so that there would be no advantage in making the alteration suggested by Dr. Katrak.

In forwarding this report Mr. Snow says :—

The Commissioner concurs in the views of the Executive Engineer and the proposed alterations incorporated by him in further consultation with the Executive Health Officer, Special and Drainage Engineers, and the Committee may now be convened to discuss the subject at an early date.

The Committee appointed by the Corporation to consider these rules have sent in a report recommending their adoption, as modified in accordance with some of the recommendations of the sub-committee. The report, however, says :—

In submitting these amended rules, however, for the final approval and sanction of the Corporation, the Committee do not in any way recommend the general introduction throughout the City of the water-closet system and wish also to draw the attention of the Commissioner to the fact that there is a class of houses in the native town consisting of huts occupied by the poorer residents, to which the rules would not be practically applicable, and that it was pointed out in the report of the Drainage Commission dated 22nd January 1878, that "it will in many cases be impossible or injudicious to attach house-connections."

The report is signed by fifteen members of the Committee, but eight of the number express an opinion that the Committee was not called upon to give an opinion on the matter of the desirability or otherwise of a general introduction of the water closet system.

BULSAR NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To what intents and purposes do Government nominate Municipal Commissioners? That is the question which greatly affects the cause of the Bulsar Native General Library. Surely they are not nominated to follow the whims and caprices of official presidents and vice-presidents. They are there to manage a public trust, placed in their hands, honourably and consistently. A short time ago, a proposal to the effect that the grant to the Bulsar N. G. Library, discontinued some four years ago, should be renewed, was brought forward in the Bulsar Municipality by a very prominent member of the body. It was rejected. And why? Simply because the nominated members did not act honourably and consistently. It was rejected on the ground that the people should consent to its (library) removal to the Municipal Hall. The people did not do so; and they did not do so without a very strong reason. Certainly it was an inconvenient arrangement. Let those nominated fathers of Bulsar answer one question: Which is the place better suited for a library? A place in the centre of the town or one outside the precincts of it? But no. They did not consider this question then. Neither do they seem to care for it now. And why not? Simply because they cannot, for the lives of them, displease those official masters. They dare not do so. No one likes to be made a fool of. The official presidents and vice-presidents thrust responsible and delicate positions upon those poor persons against their will; and they cannot act up to the requirements of the positions thus thrust upon them. Thus these men enjoying the honour of nominated fathers are made to declare themselves sworn enemies of public interest. But, then, why should they accept such positions against their will? Or if they at all accept them, why do not they show to those officials that they are incapable of acting otherwise than consistently and honourably. Together with the appeal to the generosity and common sense of Mr. Jivanji Gulabbhai, let an appeal be made also to the commonsense and self-respect of the nominated Commissioners of the Bulsar Municipality. They are, under these circumstances, the only persons responsible for the better management of the library.—Yours, &c.,

DESAI KASANJI KUVERJI.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We have read with great pleasure our letter about the mismanagement of our library in your esteemed journal of the 29th instant, and we feel grateful to you for promptly taking up this public cause for the good of this town. We have been agitating this point for nearly six years past, but with no good result. We hope, therefore, your valuable assistance will contribute a great deal to bring this matter to its final issue. A registered requisition signed by fifteen members of the library had been sent to our secretary on the 13th inst., which "interalia" contained allegations of mismanagement of the library, and requested the secretary to call a meeting as soon as possible. The secretary, according to the rules of the library, is bound to hold a meeting within 15 days of the requisition sent to him. These 15 days have already passed away, and no meeting is as yet called; and it seems to us that he is not in a humour to call any. Our secretary, Mr. Jeevanji Gulabbhai, is an educated gentleman, and a well-known member of the local bar. He, we are sure, cannot but be aware that the library is a public institution, and every member, be he however humble, is welcome to give his candid opinion on any matter of the library. Members recognize him as the head of this public institution, but they do not recognize him as independent as the Czar of Russia or the Shah of Persia. We humbly state that we would be failing in our duty if we do not rouse the institution from its present stupor when we see that the Municipality has ceased its grant, members are slowly dwindling off, and papers are not regular on the table. Be it said to the great credit of Mr. Jeevanjee Gulabbhai that the funds of Rs. 750 or so, are, as he says, lying untouched in the Post Office Savings Bank, but we are afraid, from his startling disclosure in the Municipal Hall that the library has been borrowing debts, that the funds will now no longer remain untouched. We assure the secretary that if he is not going to hold a meeting the members will of themselves hold one and do the needful. We leave it to the public to judge how discreetly we have acted in this matter, for before agitating this point in the press we had visited him at his place more than once to request him to convene a meeting. At first he gave us satisfactory answers, but when we saw him some few days after, we were quite surprised to see his unaccountable opposition and fear in refusing to hold a meeting. We have, therefore, unwillingly taken the last and the legal resource of sending a requisition.

If Mr. Jeevanjee Gulabbhai has anything to say against it, we shall be too glad to hear him.—Yours, &c.,

JAMNADASS JEKISONDASS GHIA.
GULABDASS DWARKADASS.
DINSHAW B. MANEKSHAW.
JEHANGIRJI K. MANEKSHAW.

Bulsar, Aug. 30.

WANTED A FERRY-BOAT FOR SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to draw the attention of the authorities concerned to the fact that the ferry-boat which used to ply for several years in the Yerangal Tara, situated between Aksa and Yerangal, of the Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, has been stopped about three months ago. The ferry-boat was employed by Government. I do not understand the reason for which it was stopped. Great inconvenience is felt by many persons of several adjacent villages and petty merchants; for, when the tide comes in, the sea water flows to the extent of about 14 to 18 feet, and consequently it renders the Tara impassable without a ferry-boat, and passengers have actually to sit down and mortify themselves for hours and hours without food until the water diminishes. I therefore hope that our benevolent and beneficent Collector and the President of the Taluka Local Board will kindly arrange to maintain again a ferry-boat as before.—Yours, &c.,

Salsette, Aug. 29. A TRAVELLER.

PLEADERS' EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to heartily endorse the views of your correspondents, "M. J. W." and "A. M. Framjee," in your issues of the 18th and 26th instant, respectively, anent the extension of the new rules passed by the University to the students preparing for the District and High Court Pleaders' examinations. But before joining them in a prayer to invoke the kind help of our Civic father and undaunted champion, Justice Ranade, let me emphatically assert the fact that no class of students ever was or is really in most urgent need of the sort of reform introduced in the University examinations than that of students preparing for the above examinations.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 28. H. G. D.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—AUGUST 30.

10 p.m. ... 79·4

MONDAY, AUGUST 31.

6 a.m. ... 77·5
10 a.m. ... 87·9
2 p.m. ... 83·3
4 p.m. ... 83·3

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and lessantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists' Stores.

ANGLO-INDIAN PASSENGERS' LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you reproduced from the "Pioneer" a note with reference to this League in which my name appears, I will ask you to be good enough to publish the following rejoinder which has been sent to that paper.—Yours, &c.,

J. P. BARRY, Surgeon-Major.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—As you have honoured me with some attentions in your issue of August 26th, you will, I trust, permit me to clear up a misrepresentation. You state, as you have stated before, that the League is working mostly to secure some special concessions for officials in the way of reduction of fares under the new mail contract. I have repeatedly denounced this calumny, but like other misrepresentations from ignorant or interested quarters, it is trotted out with all the assurance of Gospel truth. By the 'League' is meant, I presume, not any individual, but the policy of the League as revealed in the pamphlet which started it, and as settled by the Committees whose names are regarded by the public as guaranteeing that policy and ensuing that the movement shall be kept unselfish and straightforward. No Committee that we are aware of has ever so much as hinted to us in Bombay that they proposed to run the League in the interests of a class. So far from that, Mr. C. E. Ross, who consults the Committees in the north of India, and with whom we are in touch and in complete harmony, distinctly disavows this class policy. It would indeed be an outrage on good faith to seek any other aim but the general interests of the community, and from that view we in Bombay have never budged. The public will be able to judge with whose voice the different gentlemen you mention speak when I say that nothing goes from here without the sanction and approval of the Committee, and Mr. Ross also speaks for a Committee, and not for himself alone. Major Foss, however, has no committee; his words are his own only, and he has no more right to speak in the name of the League than any other individual member who may have sent his annual subscription. Surgeon-Major Forman, again, who is marked in your paragraph under reference as the other prominent leader of the Association has no authority but his own, and that of Major Foss for 'repudiating' me. If you have any authority for saying that the League is run for a class, it must be that of some individual; it is not that of any working Committee of the League, and it only emphasizes, what has all along been our contention in Bombay, the absolute necessity for one Central Managing Committee. It is intolerable that any individual should use the name of the League without the authority of at least one of the committees who are sponsors for its being conducted on straightforward lines. The memorial that is being signed throughout the Bombay Presidency speaks for itself, as does that which is in charge of Mr. Ross. Every class of the community is signing it here, and the same is no doubt the case elsewhere. The public should not regard the views of any one individual, whose ideas may not correspond with those calmly adopted after discussion by a Committee, and who may think fit to rush into print to 'repudiate' that Committee or their representative. They should see for themselves, read the memorial, and then decide whether to sign or not. They need not think of the League at all or any differences of opinion that prevail among those who are taking or have taken a prominent part in its work. Let them take the memorial as it is and judge it on its merits.

One word more. The repudiation and counter-repudiation to which you refer was started, it is only fair to say, by Major Foss himself, who, without any authority but his own, took it upon himself to write to the papers ordering everyone not in the Bombay Presidency to refuse to send subscriptions to the League, and even asking them to demand back from us any sums already sent in response to recent circulars. A reply was necessary, and it was sent, and in that reply it was necessary to show a reason for our independent action—a reason which we have some grounds for believing has been accepted as perfectly justifiable. We have, however, another reason, which we hope Major Foss will not force us to make public. Our forbearance has been strained almost to breaking point, and in the true interests of the League remained quiet under showers of vituperation and angry ravings from Major Foss and also from Dr. Forman, who appears to be entirely under his influence. Those who have subscribed to the League, however, cannot in fairness and common honesty be kept much longer in the dark, if Major Foss persists in arrogating to himself the position of Dictator-General and thinks himself justified in opposing the action of those who are working unselfishly, who will have nothing to do with mad financial schemes, and who look for no return that is not shared in common with the whole Anglo-Indian community.—Yours, &c.,

J. P. BARRY, Surg.-Major,
Hony. Secy., Anglo-Indian Passengers' League, Bombay.

THE MHOW COURT-MARTIAL.

A GENERAL order has been issued to the following effect :—

At a general court-martial held at Mhow on the 29th day of June 1896, and following days, Lieutenant Walter Gilbert Barton Browne, 1st Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), was arraigned on the following charges :—

FIRST CHARGE SHEET.

First Charge.—When charged with the care of public money fraudulently misapplying the same, in that, he, at Mhow, between the 1st of December 1895 and the 3rd of April 1896, when, in his capacity of Acting Paymaster, 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, entered in Military Account Form F for the month of February 1896, the following items as having been disbursed by him, viz.:—Officer Commanding C. Company, Rs. 800; D. Co., Rs. 2,000; F. Co., Rs. 2,000; G. Co., Rs. 3,000; H. Co., Rs. 2,540; he well knowing that no such payments had been made by him.

Second Charge.—Account made by him knowingly making fraudulent statement, in that, he, on or about the 11th of February 1896, when in charge of the accounts of the 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, branch of the Aamy Temperance Association, with intent to defraud made the following entry as a disbursement in the cash account book of the said Branch, viz., "medals from Simla per value payable parcel Rs. 276-0-0" well knowing such entry to be false.

FINDING.

The Court find the prisoner, Lieutenant Walter Gilbert Barton Browne, Royal Fusiliers :—

First Charge Sheet.—Guilty of the charge.

Second Charge Sheet.—Guilty of the first, third and fourth charges and not guilty of the second charge.

Third Charge Sheet.—Guilty of the first charge, guilty of the second charge and guilty of the third charge with the exception that the offence occurred between the 8th February and the 3rd April 1896.

Fourth Charge Sheet.—Guilty of both charges.

SENTENCE.

The Court sentence the prisoner, Lieutenant Walter Gilbert Barton Browne, Royal Fusiliers, to be cashiered and to be imprisoned with hard labour for two years.

The Commander-in-Chief in India confirmed the finding and sentence.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Jhansi camp has been abandoned on account of the prevalence of cholera in this district.

LIEUTENANT KENNION, Assistant Political Agent, Quetta, proceeds to Gilgit at the end of September as Assistant to the British Agent when Captain Minchin takes leave.

MR. D. HOOPER, Government Quinologist, Madras, is appointed to act as Reporter on economic products during Dr. G. Watt's absence on three months' privilege leave.

A FEW rules have been published regulating the procedure of the Indian marine courts. They are to come into force on October 1st.

CAPTAIN HOGHTON, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, has been appointed Attache at Army Head-quarters, Simla, *vice* Captain Phayre.

THE Chief Justice of Calcutta has replied to the memorial of the vakils of the Calcutta High Court, that they cannot be allowed to wear a distinctive gown, to which barristers alone are entitled; but his lordship has asked them to suggest some other distinctive form of dress.

AT the meeting of the Bengal Agri-Horticultural Society on Friday a new departure was made, the meeting being open to the public, who were invited to exhibit rare plants. A fairly good response was made. Two interesting papers were read: one on ensilage and the other on experiments at the Society's gardens at Alipur with padu fibre, a patent preparation which was found to be very valuable as an aid in the propagation by gootee or China layer, where ordinary soils used for such a purpose failed.

ATTENTION has been drawn to the ill-health of the sepoys who are garrisoning the posts in Chitral, but the climate cannot altogether be blamed for any sickness that has occurred, though Drosh is a feverish place. The fact is that the men are almost entirely restricted to their rations, and they cannot get the kind of food they are accustomed to in India. With meat at 6 annas and milk at 4 annas per seer, a generous diet is impossible. The rinderpest which destroyed the flocks and herds in Chitral last year has weighed heavily upon the country, and unless animals are driven up over the Lowarai Pass by the tribesmen of Dir and Swat, no improvement in the existing state of things can take place. Every encouragement should be given to such trade in cattle as now takes place, and the Punjab should be indented upon, if necessary, for live-stock. The garrison of Chitral must be kept as healthy as possible, for there are no arrangements by which gaps in the ranks can be filled.

IT is generally supposed that the Transcaspian Railway is merely a strategic line built across a desert in order to facilitate Russian military operations in Central Asia, but it has had an immense effect in promoting trade between Turkistan and Europe. From the last report of our Consulate at Meshed it appears that in Turkistan the peasant cultivator can make £7 an acre annually by cotton-growing, and the result has been that the area under cotton has steadily expanded since the railway was opened. The Czar's Government do all in their power to encourage the cultivators, for the demand for raw cotton in Russia is greater than ever. In 1894, when Lancashire trade was greatly depressed, 150,000 spindles were added to those already at work in the Russian mills which paid splendid dividends. The activity in cotton-manufactures is one of the most remarkable features in the economic history of the Russia of to-day. We are told that "to encourage the sale of her cotton-goods in Khorasan and also the exports of raw cotton to Russia, the Russian Government grants a bounty on all piece-goods exported to Khorasan, provided that, with the sale proceeds, the exporters buy and send back raw cotton to Russia." This plan has worked most successfully, and even so far back as 1892 over 2,000 tons of Persian cotton reached the Transcaspian Railway. The Russian millowners are enjoying a most prosperous time, and the future before them seems full of promise. Vice-Consul Ringler Thomson thus sums up the position in North-eastern Persia :—"Russian piece-goods are every year improving in quality, and are now selling cheaper than our own, at a profit, and can go still lower. British goods, on the other hand, are dearer and are selling at little or no profit. For these reasons, I have been led to believe that our future prospects with regard to the sale of cotton-goods in Khorasan are gloomy in the extreme." There seems only too much reason to believe that this is an accurate view of the change that has taken place in the last few years, since the Transcaspian Railway was completed. Lancashire manufactures have steadily lost ground, and their old popularity can scarcely be revived.

THE past week has been one of light rainfall over almost the whole of India. The slight cyclonic storm which was passing through Bengal into Behar on August 22nd gave good rain to the whole of Bengal and Behar, but the storm quickly disappeared, and between the 24th and the 28th nothing more than showery weather was experienced throughout India, while large tracts of country, as for example Behar, the Punjab, Rajputana, the Deccan and the Carnatic received practically or actually no rain whatever. This result has been largely due to the lightness of the monsoon currents both over the Bay and over the Arabian Sea. This lightness of the monsoon was particularly noticeable on the morning of the 28th, when the wind at Saugor Island at the head of the Bay had a velocity of only six miles per hour, while the normal velocity in August is twelve miles; and at Diamond Island the actual velocity was only two miles. Similarly, on the opposite side of India the normal velocity of the monsoon at Bombay in August is sixteen miles per hour, while the actual velocity on Friday morning last was only six miles. This weakness of the monsoon has been accompanied with an absence of any important storms over the Indian area, and it cannot be said that there has been any improvement in the rainfall conditions during the past week. The largest and most general deficiency is in North-east India. The amount of rain which has been received during the present monsoon season over Assam, north and east Bengal, and part of Behar has been extraordinarily small for that part of the country.

THE season report for the past week states that in Northern and Eastern Bengal more rain is still required for the steeping and washing of the jute. In Behar the recent heavy rain has put an end to all anxiety, and the transplanting of paddy is now in full swing. In the Punjab all standing crops are now reported in good condition.

THE diversion which the G. I. P. Railway management were just completing at the Doodhee river, near Gadarwarra, to take the place of the demolished bridge, has just been carried away itself by a second flood. Passengers between Allahabad and Bombay will have to continue to be transhipped in boats therefore for the present, as they have been since the bridge went. This break in the main line must be a small godsend to the unfortunate Midland Railway, as the greater part of the through goods traffic has to be sent round *via* Itarsi and Cawnpore.

OOTACAMUND has been selected by the Government as the place for the detention of the Chitrali prisoners, who for the past year or more have been kept at Dharamsala. Mr. Bruere, District Superintendent of Police, Karnal, has gone to Dharamsala to fetch the prisoners. They leave Pathankote on September 3rd.

AT the instance of the Madras Government, the Government of India has sanctioned the section of the East-Coast Railway, from Kurda Road to Bubanaswara, a distance of 11 miles, being opened for passenger traffic. It is expected that effect will be given to the sanction on the 1st proximo. There now remain only 13 miles (with one station) to be opened for traffic beween Cuttack and Naraj, the northern terminus of the East Cost Railway, out of a total length of 503 miles between Bezwada and Naraj. It was expected that through service to Naraj from Bezwada would have been effected by the 1st October next, but it is feared the time will have to be extended owing to the recent heavy floods having damaged the earthwork to a certain extent.

Now that the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway is being constructed, writes a contemporary, it is important to note what trade already exists with China by this route. Mr. W. A. Graham, Assistant Political Officer in North Hsinwi, takes rather a gloomy view of the position. In a recent report he notices how essily a road can be closed by a single band of free-booters, where there is no strong administration to keep them in check. It appears that trade on the Kunlon route was completely stopped many years ago by the depredations of the Kang Mong Kachins, and has never been in any but the smallest degree revived. Mr. Graham further remarks: "The Kunlon ferry route, against which the Fates would appear to be in league, has once more been unfortunate, such indications of reviving traffic as it exhibited this year being nipped in the bud by the occurrence of a rather serious dacoity committed on a party of traders returning to Monglen. The dacoits joined a caravan travelled with it for days together, waited until a favourable chance occurred, and then shot down the unsuspecting traders with whom they were journeying. Occurrences of this kind are quite sufficient to prevent caravans from using the road for some time to come. The extension of British influence over the Kachins may improve matters, and in any case North Hsinwi itself has plenty of surplus produce which could be exported if the railway were open. Paddy was so cheap after the last harvest that it was sold for 2 annas per basket. The cost of carriage, we are told, is so prohibitive that there is no outlet for the market, the result being a chronic state of congestion and depreciation of the value of the grain to next to nothing. It is suggested that a cart track might be constructed to join the Mandalay road, but funds may not be forthcoming for this work." In North Hsinwi, by the way, opium is extensively grown, and large quantities of the drug were exported last year to the east and north-east into China. The local demand has hitherto exceeded the supply, but as in India, the cultivators are quite alive to the advantages of the poppy crop.

THE net forest revenue for the various Provinces in India, exclusive of Madras and Bombay, was Rs. 48,41,000 for the year 1895-96, or Rs. 44 lakhs more than in the preceding year. In 1870-71 the surplus revenue in these Provinces was only Rs. 2 lakhs; in ten years it rose to over Rs. 17 lakhs, and in the quinquennial period ending with 1890 it averaged Rs. 38 lakhs annually. Since then it has steadily expanded until it is now well over half a crore.

THREE skilled Indian workmen from Calcutta have been imported to Singapore, says a Straits paper, to refine China opium, and to remove from it the coarse and rank flavour which it possesses as delivered. It is expected that this will prove a lucrative business, and that the improved opium will be in great demand at a cheaper rate.

AT the suggestion of the Judges of the Madras High Court, and with the concurrence of the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court and his colleagues, the Government of Madras has placed the whole of the Law Court buildings and the grounds round them, under the administrative charge of the Registrar of the High Court, who will be responsible for their cleanliness and good order.

AN extensively signed letter on behalf of the Calcutta Pastors' Association is about to be despatched to the Rev. John McNeill, inviting him to visit India again in the cold weather of 1897-98. It is hoped that Mr. McNeill may be able to prolong his stay from December to March, and that in that time he may be enabled to visit for evangeliatic purposes Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lucknow, Agra, and other cities where there is a large European or student population.

THE Sales of the vend privileges of country spirits in the Madras Presidency for the lease commencing from the 1st April, 1896, realised Rs. 15,67,618-15-0, being a net increase of Rs. 1,29,228-11-0 as compared with the rents of 1895-96. If to this be added the probable increase by the enhancement of still-head duty, which is estimated at Rs. 1,86,936-9-0, the total increase will amount to Rs. 3,16,165-4-0.

ALREADY the warnings of Sir Alexander Mackenzie to the peace disturbers of Backergaoj have taken form in definite repressive measures. The *Calcutta Gazette* records the significant notification that "whereas numerous murders by gunshot have been committed in the district of Backerganj, and it is deemed necessary for the suppression of such crime that the possession and use of fire-arms in the district should not be permitted, the Lieutenant-Governor hereby notifies that all licenses now held in the district under sections 5, 13 and 14 of the Indian Arms Act of 1878, that is to say, for the manufacture, conversion or sale of fire-arms and the sale of ammunition, for going armed with fire-arms and for having in possession or under control fire-arms and ammunition, are cancelled with effect from the 1st September, 1896."

THE recent proceedings in the courts in connection with the Nellikuppam distillery has resulted in the authorities taking steps to reorganise the Abkari Establishment of the distillery. Application has been made to the Secretary of State for the services of an officer of the Inland Customs Department of Great Britain to supervise and train the Abkari officers posted to the distillery, and Government has also sanctioned an establishment composed of 1 inspector, 1 assistant inspector, 1 petty officer, 10 peons, 2 orderlies and a clerk in lieu of 1 Assistant Inspector, 3 peons and 1 clerk at present working at the distillery.

IN the Queen's Bench Division, on August 10, before Mr. Justice Hawkins and a special jury, the hearing was begun of an action brought by Alice Jane Beatty, a hospital nurse, against Dr. Cullingworth, the obstetric surgeon, for performing an operation upon her wrongfully and without her consent. The defendant alleged that the operation was necessary, and that the plaintiff had left it in his hands. The plaintiff had suffered from disease of the right ovary and underwent an operation for its removal. During the operation Mr. Cullingworth found that the left ovary was also diseased, and he removed it also, as the plaintiff alleged against her express wish and direction. The plaintiff afterwards instituted actions against Dr. Cullingworth, one of which had to be abandoned through lack of funds, while in a second she obtained a farthing as damages. The plaintiff was examined in support of her case, and after her cross examination the further hearing was adjourned till after the vacation.

WHAT astonished Li most in connection with his visit to the Commons was the monocle which appeared screwed in the orb of Mr. Chamberlain. This monocle greatly puzzled him. The Chinese diplomat touched it with his fingers, desiring to know how it was kept in place in the ocular arch. With the best grace in the world Mr. Chamberlain explained to him the true art of using a monocle, whereupon Li, highly charmed, burst into a peal of loud laughter in the heart of the House of Commons, a proceeding for which the memory of man furnishes no example. Li can thus plume himself on having created a precedent. In fact, he has created two. Never—never has anybody even traversed Westminster Hall or St. Stephen's Hall in a litter or in a chair borne by porters. The Shah of Persia himself crossed the two galleries on foot; Li is carried. Enough! says the Paris *Figaro*, the British Parliament is no longer what it was!

IT was the linen cuff and the quick thought of the woman who were it that gave us one of the prettiest of the tuneful Strauss' waltzes. Johann Strauss and his wife were one day enjoying a stroll in the park at Schonau, when suddenly the composer exclaimed, "My dear, I have a waltz in my head, quick, give me a scrap of paper or an old envelope. I must write it down before I forget it." Alas! After much rummaging of pockets, it was found that neither of them had a letter about them—not even a tradesman's bill. Strauss' music is considered light, but it weighed heavy as lead on his brain until he could transfer it to paper. His despair was pathetic. At last a happy thought struck Frau Strauss. She held out a snowy cuff. The composer clutched it eagerly, and in two minutes that cuff was manuscript. Its mate followed; still the inspiration was incomplete. Strauss was frantic, and was about to make a wild dash for home, with the third part of his waltz ringing uncertainly in his head—his own linen was limp coloured calico—when suddenly his frau bethought herself of her collar, and in an instant the remaining bars of "The Blue Danube" decorated its surface.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB SESAMUM.

FIRST forecast of the Sesamum (til) Crop of the Punjab for the year 1896. (Only 16 out of 31 districts are dealt with) :—The decrease in the area sown with sesamum (til) is due entirely to the scanty rainfall of the year. The total area now under sesamum is reported to be 171,200 acres, which is 18,200 acres, or 9·6 per cent. less than the area given in the final forecast of last year, 23,600 acres, or 14·3 per cent. less than the area given in the first forecast last year, and 42,700 acres, or 20 per cent. less than the average area of the last five years. Good rain has fallen in most districts during the last ten days and further sowings are possible.

PUNJAB COTTON.

First forecast of the Cotton Crop of the Punjab for the year 1896 :—Rainfall was generally scanty and insufficient in March and April for early cotton sowings. In June there was very little rain before the end of the month. The only exception to this was in five districts of the Delhi Division, where the rainfall was good, and there was an increase in the area under cotton. Karnal was an exception to this, and half of Umballa fared badly. In the Central Punjab there was generally a falling-off, usually moderate in extent; but in most of the districts in the Rawalpindi Division in the north-west of the Province the rainfall was very scanty and unfavourable, and there was a great falling-off in area. The Derajat also shows a large decrease. The total area under cotton is reported to be 907,500 acres. This is 193,700 acres, or 16·7 per cent. less than the area shown in the final forecast of last year, 113,100 acres, or 13·2 per cent. in excess of the average of the last five years, and 95,700 acres, or 9·0 per cent. less than the area shown in the first forecast last year. The decrease in the irrigated area only amounts to 3·6 per cent., but in the unirrigated area it amounts to 33·0 per cent. Good rain has fallen in most districts during the last ten days and prospects are generally improved.

PUJAB INDIGO.

First forecast of the Indigo Crop of the Punjab for the year 1896. (Seven selected districts are dealt with) :—Indigo is grown almost entirely on irrigated land, but there has nevertheless been a considerable decrease in the area grown this year as compared with last. The area now under this crop is estimated as 88,200 acres, which is 16,100 acres, or 15·4 per cent. less than the area given in the final forecast of last year, 23,700 acres, or 21·2 per cent. less than the area shown in the first forecast of last year, and 3,100 acres, or 3·4 per cent. less than the average area of the last five years. The crop is reported in fair condition.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COTTON.

First cotton forecast of the Central Provinces Season 1896 :—Timely rain in the first half of June afforded favourable opportunities for preparing the land. Sowings were satisfactorily carried out on larger areas than usual, but in two tahsils of Wardha some delay occurred owing to insufficient rain. Germination has on the whole, been successful, and re-sowing was necessitated only in limited areas within the Benhanpur tahsil. The young crops were for a time somewhat imperilled in parts of the important cotton growing districts of Nagpur, Wardha and Nimar owing to lack of moisture, but latterly there has been abundant rain throughout the Provinces. In Chhattisgarh continuous rain has done slight local damage, but the crop is of minor importance in this tract. Present prospects are excellent, but a break is required to permit of the usual hoeing and weeding, and some loss may be sustained in the richer low-lying lands if the heavy rainfall, which has characterised the past three weeks, continues.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TIL.

First forecast of the Til (Sesamum) Crop of the Central Provinces, Season 1896 :—Til sowings were generally effected under favourable circumstances, but in parts of Wardha and the Katol tahsil of Nagpur they were somewhat retarded by a break in the rains. Germination has been good except in Sambalpur and parts of Hoshangabad, where excessive rain has washed out the seed and necessitated re-sowing. The condition of the young plants is at present satisfactory, and prospects are favourable, except in Sambalpur, where the rainfall up to date is about double the average. The late-sown crop is not yet in the ground.

THE CASE OF MRS. MAYBRICK.

REMARKABLE LETTER.

IN a chat with a representative of the "North-Eastern Gazette," a woman who has been serving a comparatively short sentence with Mrs. Maybrick says, after alluding to her attempted suicide, that while at Woking Mrs. Maybrick was visited by the Duchess of Bedford, who, along with Sir Algernon West and Lord and Lady Barnes, frequently saw the prisoner at Aylesbury. "A life sentence is only twenty-one years," said the "Gazette's" informant, "and at the end of that time, if she lives, she will come out a free woman in spite of the judge."

Dr. Densmore in an interview in the "Minute" says :—"Lord Russell, the Lord Chief Justice, has written to Mrs. Maybrick in prison, telling her in so many words that he believed her to be a cruelly injured woman. He has earnestly adjured the Home Secretary to grant her a new trial."

The "Minute" publishes the following remarkable letter from Mrs. Maybrick :—

My Dearest Mother,—I know that you have heard from time to time from the Governor of my progress, and there remains, therefore, little for me to add to his report. I am up and about again, and quite well otherwise. My recovery has been slow, but it is satisfactory and you need have no further anxiety on my account. I shall be glad when I am discharged from the hospital, as the intervals between my letters and visits will be shorter when I am at work in the prison, and can earn more marks. In reply to your question in your last letter to the Governor, whether I would consent to see Mrs. Densmore if she accompanied you on your next visit? I must say no. So long as you live I shall oppose nothing that you may wish to do in the hope of obtaining my release, but I do not wish to see anyone besides yourself. I am grateful for the offer, and appreciate the generous motive that prompted it, but tell her that with your death all desire for freedom will be at an end.

I am dead to the children; they do not need me; and it is only for your sake that I strive to bear up at all. I pray to see you once more. My next visit is due, I think, about the beginning of May. Keep your movements, then, as secret as possible; you know how much depends upon the children being kept in ignorance of my existence. I have had a good deal of time for thought lately, and I am trying my best to be patient and resigned to my fate, lest the touch of this last grief should steal something more from the face which must be kept young for you.

Oh, my dear, my dear, how you, too, have suffered! I cannot bear even to think of it. In these hard years I have learned many a lesson I needed, perhaps, to learn, and you have proved how grand a thing a mother's love may be; but I fear that, while hoping still waiting for brighter days, you are living on a memory—a memory that may be made more tender through pain, and with the imperfections eradicated through pity. So after the fashion of such brave hearts, you have glorified by your own heart what is in itself but common clay. See, dear, what I am. A broken woman who has been convicted of a crime, who has associated with the outcasts of the earth, who has worn prison clothes until they are familiar garments, who has gazed on prison walls until she knows nearly and freedom only by remembrance and regret, who has to work like a common labourer for her bread, branded among women.

The prison taint is upon me, it will be all my life. It is vain to look back and regret now. I lay no claim to greater virtue than the rest of mankind, but I am innocent of that for which I am suffering punishment. Your daughter, dear, is a convict, but thank God, not a criminal. It is God's task to judge, ours to forgive and endure; I do not know whether I am right or wrong in my conclusion. I have wondered until I have gone almost mad from thinking; but I have an innate conviction that all further efforts on my behalf will be utterly futile until I have completed four or five years. No prisoner under a life sentence has ever been known to receive a pardon under less.

I think it may be best, therefore, to allow all work on hand to be held in abeyance for a time. In pity do refrain also as much as possible in future from alluding either verbally or in writing to anything, good, bad or indifferent, connected with my case. You must bear in mind that it is only by still pressing the legal and technical points of my case that you may hope in time, may be, to secure the practical result which thus far everything has failed to bring about. The incarceration has injured my constitution, no doubt but it has so far not produced any one of those mortal or incurable diseases that are alone considered to justify an appeal on medical grounds. Be thankful, as I am, that it is so, seeing that if your child is ever restored to you on these grounds it will simply be because her condition is hopeless and death not far off.

The mills of God grind slowly—more slowly than you expected darling. I don't understand what God's plans and purposes are but we must believe they are good, and though I cannot see how eternity itself can make up for my sufferings, God does. God must see, or He would never let me be misjudged and suffer so. My terrible experience may be meant to work out some great good to others, by ways that we shall, perhaps, never know till we see with the clear eyes of another world. Still, the external conditions of life act upon the whole state and condition of heart and mind; what wonder, therefore, that, tortured from everything that makes up the sum and worth of human life, the spirit, courage, and mental power that were once mine should be fast leaving me? My confidence is shaken, seems gone; my hopes are paralysed, and I feel as though I were standing over the open grave of my youth. What cause for thankfulness, therefore, can I be expected to find for being still burdened with a life of such appalling misery. God bless and comfort you, dearest. With fond love.

FLORENCE MAYBRICK.

Woking Convict Prison.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. MOISSAN has prepared very small spotted, or "crapaud" diamonds by suddenly cooling in mercury a mass of white hot iron saturated with carbon vapour in an electric furnace. The crapauds are too tiny for use, and are speckled with black corpuscles of carbon, like some Cape diamonds. The spots can, however, be removed from them as from natural stones, by heating the gem to a temperature of 200 degrees Centigrade below the burning point of the diamond, and thus oxydising them.

In many computations astronomers have to use decimal parts of the hour, and the originators of the decimal system of weights and measures proposed to employ a decimal division of the time in common life. In fact, decimal public clocks were once set up in the Tuileries and at Toulon, but the reform came to nothing at the time. M. Leroy, the well-known "Horloger de la Marine," Paris, has now introduced a handy watch for men of science, which gives ordinary and decimal time.

Herr Otto Lilienthal, the "flying man," who was killed by the failure of his apparatus during a flight at Rhinow, near Berlin, on Monday last, was an engineer and manufacturer, who had a passion for experiments in flying, and believed that he would yet solve the problem. He devoted all his spare time to it, and had made a world-wide reputation in scientific circles by his attempts, which have been chronicled from time to time in this column. His apparatus consisted of light aeroplanes or buoying surfaces attached to his body, and he glided through the air.

Dr. Collignon, one of the most eminent and thorough anthropologists of France, has made a study of the Basque people, who are something of a racial mystery, and arrives at the conclusion that they are a "peculiar people," not found elsewhere in Europe. They appear to have migrated into France from the Iberian peninsula since the fall of the Roman Empire, and consequently the ancient Ligurians, Aquitanians, and other Gaulish races were not Basques, as is so often maintained. The anatomical traits of the Basques separate them from the Asiatic or Mongolian types, and stamp them as a European race. Their earliest home seems to have been the Iberian peninsula, but there is no proof that their present language is their primitive speech. It may have been acquired by contact or conquest.

Near Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, a labourer, while ploughing a field, discovered a row of tombs or vaults built of stone, each containing a human skeleton of diminutive size, doubled up so as to occupy a small space. All the heads faced the south, and under each was a turtle for a pillow. Bone beads, a copper crescent, and the skeletons of birds were found in the graves.

Mr. John MacCarthy, of Prescott, Arizona, while hunting in the Canon Verde, recently found a cliff-dwelling in the side of the canon, opening on a cavern which had been walled up. He broke down the wall, and saw a gruesome sight. On a bed of soap-weed sat a mummy with its long arms hanging down, and one hand grasping a stone axe, while the other held a quiver of arrows tipped with flint. When the air entered the cavern, the wood and thongs of the weapons, the mantle covering the body, and the soapweed crumbled to dust. The hair of the person was long, fine, and of a brown colour. Some turtle shells and turquoises of considerable value were found in the tomb. Apparently the mummy belongs to a race which preceded the Red Indians of the region. The difference between his physiognomy, with its flat cheek bones and fine brown hair, is very marked.

There are still writers who believe in the fabulous "Empire of the Toltecs," as they believe in the hypothetical "Aryan" and the more

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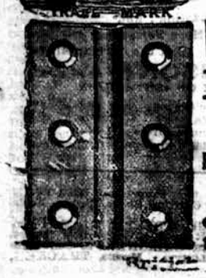

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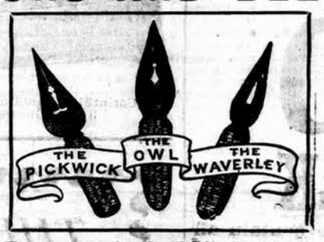

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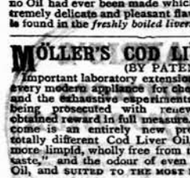

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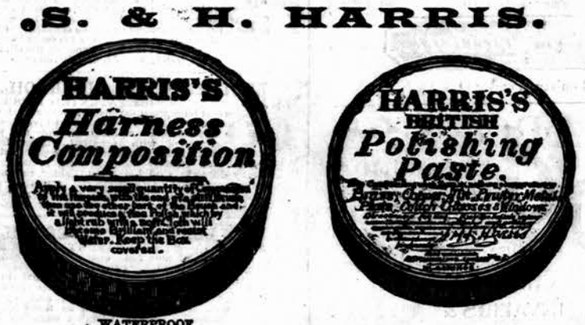

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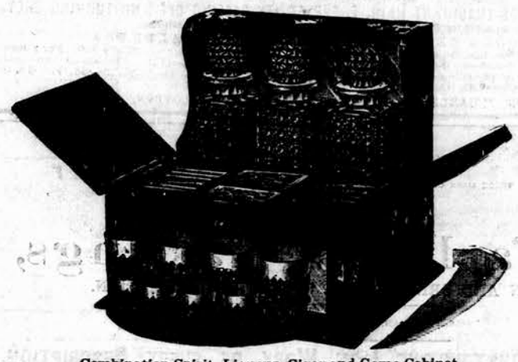

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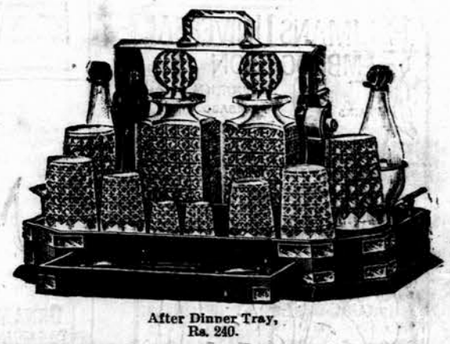

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